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SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1917

大正四年三月三日 禮拜六

10 CENTS

## HOUSES DIFFER ON POWER MR. WILSON OUGHT TO POSSESS

Senate Committee Agrees  
To Arming Merchantmen  
Fore and Aft

GRANTS \$200,000,000

Would Also Allow Presi-  
dent to Use 'Other  
Instrumentalities'

## BILL IS AMENDED

Representatives Reduce  
Measures and Conference  
May Be Necessary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Washington, February 28.—The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has agreed to a Bill empowering the President to arm American merchantmen for defensive purposes, fore and aft and has granted two hundred million dollars (gold) for that purpose. It has also empowered the President to use "other instrumentalities."

The House of Representatives, in Committee, amended this, by omitting the words "other instrumentalities" and prohibiting Government war insurance for ships carrying munitions. Hence, a conference of both Houses will possibly be necessary, to finally draft the Bill.

Amsterdam, February 28.—In the German Reichstag, Count Westarp, Conservative, stated that Austria fully supported Germany's submarine policy.

## 30 PERISH AS HEAVILY LOADED BOAT CAPSIZES

Vessel Designed to Carry Thirty  
Passengers Left Sutsien  
With Ninety

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Sutsien, N. Kiangsu, February 24.—About eight miles below Sutsien there was a fatal accident this morning. An express boat left here at an early hour loaded with about ninety passengers. It was a very small boat which should not have carried more than thirty passengers. Men and women were piled up on top of the boat as well as inside it. When two new passengers started to get on the vessel, it turned turtle, drowning more than thirty of those on board. Several floated down stream a way and were picked up by another small boat.

Mr. Chien, a teacher in the Boys' High School here, who is well known in literary circles for his illuminating articles on educational subjects, was on this boat. With a pole and a long piece of bamboo he kept himself above water for a while. Shortly after he went under, a small boat picked him up. Practically all those who were inside the boat were drowned; most of those on the top of the boat were saved.

## MORNING POST IS 2D.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, Feb. 27.—The Morning Post has increased its price to two-pence.

## IRISH PARTIES SEEKING HOME RULE AGREEMENT

Put Proposition to Nationalists  
To Recruit 40,000 To  
Fill Up Gaps

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Feb. 27.—The Daily News states that, at the instance of the Government, conversations are proceeding between the Ulstermen and the Nationalists, to ascertain whether an agreement on Home Rule is possible. It is proposed that the Nationalists shall undertake to recruit 40,000 men to fill the gaps in the Irish regiments.

## GOMMECOURT, THILLOY, PUISIEUX-AU-MONT, ARE CAPTURED BY BRITISH

Haig Secures All Adjoining  
Trenches and Advances  
1,000 Yards Beyond

NOW DOMINATES BAPAUME

Only Necessary to Get Guns Up;  
Dramatic Surprise If Weather Holds Good

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 1.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: This morning, we captured a portion of a trench, north-eastward of Sailly-Saillisset and took 85 prisoners. We occupied Gommecourt, captured the villages of Thillois and Puisieux-au-Mont, with the trench systems adjoining and pushed our line a thousand yards north-eastward of Gommecourt.

During a raid in the neighborhood of Clerf (? sur-Somme), we reached the enemy's second line. We also entered their positions north-eastward of Arras, south-westward of Lens and repulsed a raid north-westward of Armentieres.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: We have taken 2,133 prisoners during February, including 35 officers.

The enemy continue to retreat. We advanced, northward of Miraumont, for 600 yards, on a front of a mile and a half.

We discharged gas, southward of Souchez and made a raid. We also entered the enemy's trenches, north-eastward of Givenchy. The enemy raided our trenches, near Ablaincourt and Rancourt, but were ejected.

Quit Voluntarily, Says Berlin

(By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports: The British were repulsed between Le Transloy and Sailly. Fighting continues now at two points in our first-line trenches.

We voluntarily evacuated our foremost positions on both banks of the Ancre and took up another line of defence. The enemy remained in ignorance of our movements.

Our rear-guards compelled the enemy to fight for possession of the destroyed country and, retreating before superior attackers, our weak detachments inflicted sanguinary losses. Attacks made by the British at Le Transloy and Sailly have failed, with the exception that two narrow positions have been captured.

There have been infantry combats, in accordance with our plans, in the region of the Ancre. The French surprised and captured a river-post on the Aisne, but were driven out.

A strong attack made by the British, eastward of Souchez, failed. Bapaume Dominated

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports: "Around Ligny we are now upon ground which is actually higher than Bapaume, so that it is only a question of advancing guns, to dominate that place, to render it untenable. The enemy have greatly damaged the main Albert road and are maintaining a steady artillery bombardment on it, making repairs more difficult."

Reuter's correspondent hints at developments of a very dramatic nature, if the weather holds good.

Reuter's correspondent, in a message yesterday, says that the German evacuation of the fortress of Gommecourt is very interesting, because it marks the extension northwards of their retreat.

Here also, the work of destruction carried out by the Germans was very effective. Craters blown in the roadway and trees felled across it were liberally used, while various devices designed to explode on contact were secreted in the trenches.

Straightening British Line

The fighting, yesterday, was more in the open, in consequence of the British pressing the enemy's rear-guards more vigorously. Things are also busy on the Somme front, where a successful attack was made at Sailly-Saillisset, designed to straighten the British line.

The enemy undoubtedly realise the riskiness of their movement. They

(Continued on Page 2)

## 2,280 VESSELS ARRIVE, 2,261 LEAVE THE U.K. WEEK ENDING FEB. 25

Only 21 Merchantmen Sunk; 12  
Were Unsuccessfully Attack-  
ed by Submarines

KNOW GERMANS HARD HIT

Another American Ship Safely  
Completes Trip From New  
York to France

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 28.—The Press Bureau issues the following communiqué: During the week ending February 25, the arrivals of merchantmen of all nationalities in the United Kingdom over 100 tons and exclusive of fishing and local craft, totalled 2,280 and the sailings 2,261.

British merchantmen, of 1,600 tons and upwards, sunk by mines or submarines, totalled fifteen and British merchantmen under 1,600 tons, sunk by mines or submarines, six. British merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked: 12. Fishing-vessels sunk: 4.

The following vessels have been sunk: The steamers Algiers (2,361 tons), Aries (3,071 tons), Dorothy (3,806 tons) and two small craft, all British, a total, including the Cunard line s.s. Laconia, of 27,000 tons.

Know Germany is Hard Up

In the House of Commons, today, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, said that, while it is difficult to state the results of the British blockade, there is every reason to believe that there is a serious shortage of food-stuffs and certain important materials in the enemy countries.

He believed that, for some months, no substantial over-seas imports through Scandinavia and Holland have gone to Germany, while, recently, as the result of negotiations with these countries, the export of their products to Germany has been considerably diminished. There have been no material over-seas exports from Germany.

Another U. S. Blockade-Runner

Bordeaux, February 1.—The American steamer Rochester, from New York, has entered the River Gironde.

Queenstown, February 26.—The Reverend Father Waring, of Baltimore, U.S.A., interviewed, stated that the crew of the Laconia totalled 217 and the passengers 75. He was talking to the surgeon of the ship, in the latter's room, when the shock caused by the explosion of the torpedo knocked ornaments down in the room and caused the ship to shudder violently.

Father Waring rushed to his stateroom, to get his lifebelt and went on deck to his allotted boat-station. The passengers were calm, despite the confusion and the extinction of the electric lights and allowed ladies to enter the boats first.

Father Waring's boat jammed while it was being lowered and hung dangerously, until the ship's surgeon cut the tackles, when it descended safely. Another priest had a terrible experience. He helped in rowing his boat and attended to the injured, although he himself had been hurt.

## President Li Won't Allow Dr. Wu to Go

He Refuses to Accept The Resignation of Minister For  
Foreign Affairs

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 2.—President Li Yuan-hung has refused to accept Dr. Wu Ting-fang's resignation, at any rate until a suitable successor has been found.

Wu Chao-chu Promoted

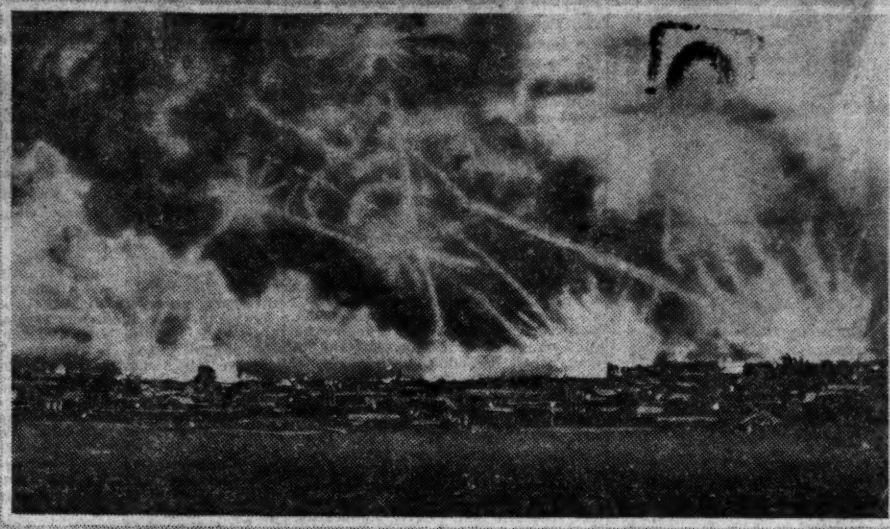
The Kuoshihpao reports that Dr. Wu Ting-fang has resigned and his son Wu Chao-chu will be appointed Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

## Mark Yang Tcheng As Governor of Shantung

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 2.—The Government has telegraphed to Mr. Yang Tcheng, the late Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Shanghai, asking him to come up to Peking. It is stated that the Government proposes to appoint him Civil Governor of Shantung.

## Night View of \$4,000,000 Munitions Plant Explosion



MUNITIONS FIRE AT KINGSLAND, N. J.

This remarkable picture was made during the height of the fire which destroyed the munitions plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry Co., at Kingsland, N. J., with a loss of \$4,000,000. Thousands of shells burst as the flames leaped from the building to building. Shrapnel burst in all directions. Explosions were heard for many miles. More than

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eight hundred persons were made homeless. Note the amount of the territory which was covered by the flames and the shells bursting in the air.

## Cabinet In Council With Party Leaders On German Relations

Chinese Report Says Negotiations For Joining Entente  
Have Been Successful

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Peking, March 2.—This morning, an important political meeting took place in the Presidential Palace, at which the Cabinet Ministers and more than thirty prominent party leaders participated. Views were exchanged between Cabinet and Parliament.

Mengtze, March 1.—Riots are reported from Indo-China, in the vicinity of the frontier of Siam.

The local Chinese import firms have received advice from Hongkong to the effect that sales of Indian cotton yarn and English piecegoods should be protracted as much as possible, as fresh supplies are not to be expected, on account of the German submarine warfare.

## Negotiations for China To Join Entente Successful

The China Times gives the following details of the negotiations between China and the Entente:—On February 28 the Cabinet continued in conference from morning till evening. Seven of the Entente Powers sent in notes consenting to the tariff revision but they desire China to join the side of the Entente Powers. The Cabinet's views were decided and then all the Ministers went to the office of the President and reported their decision. The President agreed to the policy.

The French and the Belgian Ministers represented Great Britain, France, Russia, Japan, Belgium, Portugal and Italy and interviewed Lu Cheng-hsiang, handing a note to him which is jointly signed by the Ministers of the Entente Powers as agreed in their conference on February 28. The note says that the tariff revision, the postponement of the payment of the Boxer indemnity, and the revision of the arrangement of Consular judicial rights, etc., as required by China, may be considered favorably if China will decide her attitude, but there is no word at all of advice to China.

When Lu Cheng-hsiang sent in the note of the Entente Powers the Cabinet discussed the matter and all the Ministers agreed to speedily announce the decision of the attitude. Ministers Hsu Shih-ying and Chang Yao-teng, who have opposed hitherto, also agreed to the view and then all the Ministers went to the office of the President and the President also accepted the policy. The same evening he wired to all the provinces to get their support. Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang also wired to the provinces, commenting on the reasons for the necessity of China joining the Entente Powers.

On March 1 the Cabinet discussed the measures to report the

(Continued on Page 2)

## Turks' Casualties 20,000 And Over 5,000 Prisoners

So Completely Shattered, Only Disorderly Mob Can  
Reach Bagdad; British Are 30 Miles Beyond Kut

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 1.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. H. W. Forster announced that General Maude, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Mesopotamia, stated that the remnants of the Turks have been completely shattered and would only reach Bagdad as a disorderly mob.

Over 2,500 have been made prisoners since February 24 and over 5,000 since the commencement of the British offensive on December 13. The total number of Turks killed and wounded he estimated to be over 20,000.

Mr. H. W. Forster paid a high tribute to the dash and endurance of the troops and the skill displayed by General Maude.

30 Miles Beyond Kut

An official despatch from Mesopotamia yesterday reported: Our close pursuit of the enemy was steadily maintained on Monday, our advanced troops engaging the enemy in the afternoon from three sides, at a point on the left bank of the Tigris, over thirty miles west-northwest of Kut. The enemy abandoned quantities of arms and equipment and threw four howitzers into the river.

We re-captured the gun-boat Firefly, which was lost during the retreat from Ctesiphon and also captured a Turkish ship and destroyed another. We took 360 prisoners on Sunday and 161 on Monday.

An official despatch today reported: Our cavalry and gun-boats continued the pursuit of the beaten enemy, all day long on Tuesday and captured six guns, a large river-vessel, a number of prisoners and thirty pontoons, together with much bridging material and a quantity of arms and ammunition.

Took Turks by Surprise  
Mr. E. J. Candler, in a telegram from Mesopotamia, describing the crossing of the Tigris, on the 23rd, states that

the operation was carried out at three different points.

The leading boat of the regiment crossing at the highest point got within a few yards of the north bank of the river before it was observed. The enemy's piquets then opened a sharp fusillade, which they kept up for a few minutes, but their fire was quickly overcome and nearly stopped within an hour. The enemy's artillery was busy, but with little effect.

Two Gurkha regiments, further downstream, were attacked with grenades as they landed and a bombing match ensued between the boat and the bank. Notwithstanding this and an intense fire, these troops joined up with the British who had landed a mile away. The combined force then advanced, sweeping the enemy before them.

Thought Bridging Impossible

The bridge over the stream, which was 340 yards broad at this point, with a current flowing at the rate of 5 knots, was completed within 8 hours. Turks who surrendered admit that they thought it was impossible to bridge the river.

In the House of Lords, Earl Curzon paid a tribute to General Maude's brilliant and successful feat of arms. The Marquis of Crewe stated that General Maude's command was stamped with vital qualities of prudence and vigor.

The newspapers rejoice at the recapture of Kut. They tribute the skill of the British Commanders and the heroism and endurance of the troops and emphasise that the victory restores British prestige in Mesopotamia and will have far-reaching effects.

French Congratulations

Paris, February 27.—The newspapers tribute the perseverance and energy of the British in earning their successes at the Ancre and in Mesopotamia and congratulate Great Britain very heartily on her fine revenge for the loss of Kut.

## American and German Ambassadors Set Sail

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Corunna, February 28.—Mr. James W. Gerard, the late American Minister to Berlin, has sailed for America, on board the Spanish liner Infanta Isabel.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, February 28.—Count Bernstorff has sailed on board the liner Frederick VIII.

## Germans Claim 1,300 Russians as Captives

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 28.—(By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports: We captured several Russian heights in the wooded Carpathians, on both sides of the Valeputna Road, taking 1,300 prisoners.

The Italians strongly attacked our hill positions on the Cerna salient, eastward of Paralovo, but failed, suffering sanguinary losses.

A Russian official communiqué reports: We counter-attacked in the region of the Yakobeni to Kimpolung high-road. We were unsuccessful northward of the road, but we re-captured the southern portion of the positions the enemy had taken. The Rumanians captured a height northward of the Zaval River.

## INVASION OF U. S. BY MEXICANS PART OF KAISER'S PLANS

Urged to Try Reconquest  
Of Texas, New Mexico  
And Arizona

TO SEDUCE JAPAN

Mexico's Mediation was Ex-  
pected to Wean Mikado  
From Allied Group

NIPPON ABSOLVED

'Do Not Believe She Had  
Knowledge of This,'  
Declares Lansing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, March 1.—The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press reveals that Germany, in planning unrestricted submarine warfare, promised Mexico financial support to re-conquer Texas, New Mexico and Arizona and a share in the prizes of German victory if Mexico declared war on the United States, in the event of the latter not remaining neutral. Japan, through Mexican mediation, was to be urged to abandon the Allies and attack the United States.

Find Actual Document

Germany's promise to Mexico was contained in a document which is now published textually. It is dated January 19 and is signed by Dr. Zimmermann, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs and was actually sent through Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington.

It was in President Wilson's hands when he broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, a fact which is considered sufficient answer to the complaint recently made by the Imperial German Chancellor in the Reichstag regarding the brusqueness displayed by America in severing relations. The document is regarded as the climax to the machinations of the German Embassy, the extent of which, if fully realised, would create immense public indignation.

Supports Army's Belief

Dr. Zimmermann's proposal regarding Japan is especially interesting, in view of the belief of the chiefs of the American army that, if Japan ever invaded the United States, it would be through Mexico, into the valley of the Mississippi, in order to split the country in twain.

These revelations will undoubtedly have a profound effect on the country and Congress.

Lansing Absolves Japan

Washington, March 1.—Secretary of State Lansing, referring to the Note sent by Dr. Zimmermann, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Mexico, has authorised the statement that "we do not believe Japan had any knowledge of this, or that she would consider any propositions made by the enemy."

## Departure of American Commercial Visitors Is Delayed Until Sunday

The American Commercial Commission now visiting Shanghai expected to depart for Nanking and Hankow by last night's train but it has found the Shanghai going a bit too good with the result that departure has been postponed until tomorrow night. The party will then go to Nanking and start North from there over the Tientsin-Pukow line.

Yesterday was a busy day for the visitors. They attended a reception and tea as guests of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, where Chairman Chu Fao-san had them welcome, his address being interpreted by Mr. David Yul of the Y.M.C.A. On behalf of the guests former Mayor Rose of Milwaukee responded. Later there were receptions at the homes of Judge and Mrs. Lobinger and Dr. and Mrs. Isenman.

In the evening a dinner was given in their honor by the officers of the Registration Office of the Sino-American Bank at the Y. P. S. Hotel at which the toastmaster was Mr. Chu Li-chi. Consul General Sammons, Mr. Rose, Mr. Chu and others spoke. Mrs. Mei, who was educated in America, made a much-applauded address on the influence of Chinese women in the home.



## 'FANTASTIC,' SAY DUTCH OF GERMAN RAID STORY

Again Couldn't Find Fleet But  
Battered 'Coast Defence  
Works at Margate'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, February 28.—An official communique issued in Berlin gives a fantastic account of the recent action between British and German destroyers. It states that German torpedo-boats raided the Channel beyond the Dover to Calais line and entered the mouth of the Thames.

It says that the British destroyers stationed in the Channel scattered, after a fierce artillery fight and avoided further action by a hasty retreat. "We suffered no loss or damage and the enemy were not further observed here."

"Another section made a raid, without finding any guard, as far as the North Foreland and into the Downs, bombarded the coast defence works at Margate and vessels quite near the coast. No commercial traffic was observed."

It is hardly necessary to state that this account is a travesty of facts.

## Gommecourt, Thillois, Puisieux Taken

(Continued from Page 1)  
are abandoning much ammunition, owing to want of time to destroy it.

Reuter's correspondent continues: "When a British patrol approached Gommecourt, on Monday night, it was received by a sharp fire, showing that the place was still garrisoned. Thereupon, British guns concentrated their fire on the fortress the whole night long and, at daybreak, a strong patrol, plentifully supplied with Lewis guns and bombs and preceded by a barrage, advanced and found Gommecourt empty."

"As an instance of the tactics of the British to keep the Germans 'jumped,' the Australians, near Arrandieres, sweepingly rushed the enemy's third line, mowed down the fleeing enemy with their Lewis guns, bombed their dug-outs and collected twenty prisoners. The Australians counted a hundred German corpses, exclusive of those killed by the Lewis guns and probably altogether accounted for 250 of the enemy."

The British line now runs north of Gommecourt, through Puisieux, Achiet-le-Petit, Irlis and Ligny, to between Le Transloy and Les Boeufs. Capture 3,000 in Three Months

In the House of Commons, today, Mr. H. W. Forster, Financial Secretary to the War Office, introducing the army estimates, stated that, for the last two or three months, "our operations on the west front have been confined to minor attacks, in which we inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, took over 3,000 prisoners and gained ground of considerable importance."

"During the last few days, however, as the result of our continuous pressure on the Ancre front, the enemy have retired, on a front of twelve miles, to a depth of two miles and we have gained possession of ten villages and several important positions, to which the enemy, hitherto, have clung with the utmost determination."

"Up to this time, the enemy have impressed upon their troops the necessity of defending their positions and fighting to the very end. In view of such instructions, this withdrawal cannot but have an unfavorable effect on the enemy's troops and the German people, when the latter know."

"Probably, the enemy are retiring, not merely as a defensive measure, but with the object of saving their strength for a great blow on one or other of the Allied fronts. There is every indication that they will make a supreme effort to end the war in their favor in 1917. This can only be met by corresponding determination on the part of the British Empire and its allies."

**New Gas-Shells Are Terrific**  
Paris, March 1.—An official communique issued this morning reported: Artillery has been active on both sides of the Ancre. Attempts made by the enemy to reconquer, in the region of Roye, broke down under our fire.

The correspondent of Le Journal, in a remarkable explanation of the British success at the Ancre, says that it was due particularly to the terrific efficacy of new gas-shells which they used, causing the enemy astonishingly heavy losses.

The newspaper l'Echo de Paris commends General Gough's prudence in not throwing forward his cavalry and infantry, to avoid a possible trap.

It is pointed out that the British advance endangers the important German supply line from Achiet-le-Petit to Arras.

## PHOTO SUPPLIES

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## Son of Ex-American Is Lloyd George's Secretary



MAJ. JOHN J. ASTOR

Premier David Lloyd George has appointed Major John Jacob Astor, son of Lord William Waldorf Astor, the expatriated American, as one of his secretaries. Major Astor is the Conservative member of Parliament for Plymouth.

## Grecian Comitadjis Massacre A Patrol

Surround and Slay Dozen Men  
In Neutral Zone, Then  
Mutilate Bodies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 1.—Reuter's correspondent at the French headquarters in Macedonia states that Greek comitadjis in the neutral zone south of Korica recently surrounded and wiped out a patrol of a dozen men and afterwards mutilated the bodies.

## Mail Notices

### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Mar. 6  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 8  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual M. Mar. 10  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Mar. 13  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Mar. 17  
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—  
Per P.M.S. s.s. Venezuela. Mar. 3  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Mar. 9  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 11  
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Russia Mar. 17  
For Europe:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Mar. 11  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Mar. 23  
The American mail is due here on or about March 5, per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon Maru.

## News Brevities

The Maison de Modes announces that Mme. Veprinzeva, who won first prize in the latest competition in designing at Moscow, has arrived with many beautiful models of hats, costume lengths, silks and trimmings, and will assist Madame Linoff for three months. Those who would be fashionably gowned ought to avail themselves of an opportunity of calling and seeing these models.

We are informed by Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. that they have received a telegram from Messrs. Barker and Co., Penang, advising them that in the appeal case for the redemption of the debentures of the Shanghai Kiebang Rubber Estate, Ltd. (in liquidation) the judgment of the Court in Penang was unanimously in the company's favor with costs. Stay of execution was granted pending defendant's decision to appeal to the Privy Council, London.

It will be good news to many of our readers to learn that they will have another opportunity of hearing Mr. Henry Schlee in a Kipling recital. By an arrangement with Mr. Hertzberg, the Overseas Club have secured the Apollo Theater for the evening of next Thursday, the 8th inst., when, in addition to a special selection of moving pictures, Mr. Schlee will appear. The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the Club fund for the maintenance of the Shanghai beds in the great military hospital at Netley. No advance will be made upon the usual Apollo prices, and booking will open at the Robinson Piano Co. upon Monday, the 5th inst. Early application for reserved seats is recommended.

The Kiangnan Poultry Farm has established a stall at the Hongkew Market, and from 5.30 to 11 a.m. the sale of guaranteed fresh Plymouth Rock and Leghorn eggs is announced. This is an up-to-date farm with all modern methods. The poultry are scientifically fed. The runs and houses are clean, thoroughly

ventilated and free from odor. The public are welcome.

This week's issue of Shipping and Engineering proves to be a most readable number, containing several interesting articles and an abundant supply of news in the "notes." The leading article on "The Projected Invasion of England" is well written and merits special attention.

A telegram from Hongkong says that Mr. C. R. Burkill met with an accident on the first day of the races, sustaining an injury to his knee which prevented him from riding on the second and third days. Mr. Boyd also met with an accident on the third day of the races and was taken to hospital suffering from concussion.

Capt. F. G. Payne, of the 10th Lincoln, formerly of the Electricity Department, S.M.C., has been promoted to the rank of Major. A commission as second lieutenant has been granted to a former member of the S. M. Police, and a well-known footballer, Mr. W. J. Porter, who has been awarded the D.C.M.

In the Mixed Court yesterday a Chinese arrested on a charge of throwing stones at an American on the Yangtseepoo Road was arraigned. Mr. W. S. Fleming appeared for the complainant and a remand was granted that the case might be taken by the American Assessor.

At the annual general meeting of the Tientsin British Municipal Council, held on the 27th ult., the following gentlemen were appointed to the Council for the ensuing year:—Messrs. E. W. Carter, R. K. Douglas, C. R. Morling, R. Ross Thomson, and G. W. Sheppard.

Nine months' imprisonment was the dose handed to an ex-revolutionary soldier in the Mixed Court yesterday. The man had been found in possession of a loaded automatic pistol.

The Nippon Kangyo Bank and the Bank of Chosen have made an

arrangement to invest in landed property in Manchuria, according to a telegram to the Eastern News Agency. The Nippon Kangyo Bank will provide funds for the Bank of Chosen, which will invest funds in Manchuria. The security for such investments is the right of lease in Liaotung and the land ownership along the South Manchurian Railway lines and the right of lease in the area provided by the Sino-Japanese Convention.

The Shinwanpao says that Chao Erh-hsun left Peking in the evening of February 28, for Mukden, incognito, to investigate the disputes between Military Governor General Chang Tso-lin, and General Feng Lin-kuo, the Commander of the 28th Division, both of the province of Mukden. Another despatch says he has gone to mediate between them.

## Cabinet In Council With Party Leaders

(Continued from Page 1)

same to Parliament. Thus within three days the decision of the government may be promulgated.

President Li told the members of the Society to Support Foreign Policy on February 28 the importance of China observing neutrality but since the note from seven powers and the decision of the Cabinet the attitude of the President has changed and he will follow the views of the majority. Thus the policy of the Government has become completely united.

Dealing with the same matter, the Eastern News Agency (Japanese) says:

On February 28 all the Cabinet Ministers were received in audience by President Li Yuan-hung and his sanction was asked for the program of the Government about

the foreign policy, namely, first to sever diplomatic relations with Germany, then a declaration of war and finally to join the side of the Entente Powers.

However, the President told them that before deciding such an important question they should first obtain

the views of Parliament and if Parliament supported it he would follow it. However, his personal views are that there is only one course, to decide whether China should remain strictly as a neutral or join the side of the Entente Powers.

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Tls. 22,000: Newly-constructed residence, on two and a half mow of land. Modern plumbing, corner property.

Tls. 18,000: Seven-room, brick residence, on about one and a quarter mow of land. Hot and cold water. Near the French Park.

Tls. 16,000: Five-roomed, detached house, modern plumbing, hot and cold water, just being completed.

Tls. 15,000: Seven-rooms, newly constructed house, on two and a half mow of land. In the International Settlement.

## LAND FOR SALE

On Yu Yuen Road: Two lots each containing about four mow. North side of road.

On Avenue Joffre: A large plot of land, situated in best part of Avenue.

On Rue Corneille: From one to six mow. This is one of the finest residential streets in the City.

On Rue Lafayette: We can sell you any sized lot you desire. This is the new sixty foot boulevard parallel to the Avenue Joffre.

Our speciality is Real Estate for any purpose and in any locality. It will pay you to consult us first.

## Electricity Department

Owing to the delayed despatch from the manufacturers of new generating plant for the Riverside extensions, and inasmuch as the connections to the electricity supply mains have already reached the safe limit that can be supplied from the existing plant, as from March 15th and until further notice application for the connection of electric light installations can only be dealt with as disconnections occur. A waiting list will be opened in which applications for connection will be dealt with in the priority of their receipt.

The applications for connection received each month greatly exceed the requests for disconnections, consequently prospective consumers will necessarily have to wait longer than they would under normal circumstances, before their installations can be connected.

It is hoped that these restrictions may be removed in the Autumn, but these precautionary measures are being taken by the Electricity Department in order to safeguard the interests of existing consumers.

Consumers who remove from one house to another will be considered as existing consumers and there will be no delay in connecting the supply to their new premises.

March 1st, 1917.

## THE POPULATION PANIC-STRICKEN

At the sight of the  
**TITANIC COMET**

on the eve of the Tremendous  
Collision which will bring about  
**THE END OF THE WORLD.**

This will be on

Monday,

March 5th,

Commencing

as 9.15 p.m.

Advt.



## BRITISH WORKMEN SPURRED TO FIGHT TO SAVE BELGIUM

Complete Restoration of That Country the Principal Object of War, W. A. Appleton, Spokesman of 1,000,000 Trade Unionists, Says

85 PER CENT OF THE ARMY FROM RANKS OF LABOR

Leader Does Not Believe That British Workers Can Associate With Germans After the War In the Way That Prevailed Before Conflict Began

By Joseph W. Gritz  
London, Jan. 13.—"British workmen constitute 85 per cent of the British fighting forces entered in the war to defend Belgium. Complete restoration of Belgium is, above all else, the principal thing for which they are still fighting."

This statement was made to me today by W. A. Appleton, Secretary of the General Federation of Trades Unions and spokesman of an organization comprising more than a million members. He is well known to labor leaders in America, and on a number of occasions has made a close study of labor problems in America.

"The cup of Belgium's sorrows is full to overflowing," he went on. "She has little left but her indomitable spirit. She must of necessity look to her allies for redemption, and I would beg of all workers of America, whether men or women, that they permit neither political prejudice, personal convenience nor personal gain to stand in the way of their efforts to bind up the wounds of Belgium, to restore her to her place among the nations and to secure the future so that her children shall know that the sacrifices she has made were not in vain."

Mr. Appleton has just returned from France, where he heard opinions both of French and Belgian leaders on the deportations of Belgians.

"I found the workers overwhelmed at the fresh outrage perpetrated by the Germans against the already oppressed Belgians," he said. "Not content with destroying and violating and turning Belgium into a prison, or forcing the unhappy people who remain to endure insult and pay continual contributions toward the war costs of their enemies, they have deported 50,000 and are compelling them to undertake tasks which have for their object the strengthening of Germany's power to still further assault civilization."

To my question whether there had been any exaggerations in reports of the extent of the deportations, or methods employed by the Germans the British labor leader replied:

"No exaggeration is possible when speaking of the brutality with which Germany has treated Belgium. Homes have been broken up, and to the mental agony which every Belgian suffers when compelled to work for the profit and advancement of his enemy is now added this further breaking of home ties and the uncertainty of the women as to the destination of their men, and on the part of the men as to the sufferings and fate of their women."

Sure of Sympathy in U. S.

"I'm sure it is quite impossible for the American working people, secure in their land and away from the sound of guns, to understand fully the physical and mental agony which Belgium has endured, its enduring and which is being accentuated by Germany's latest contemptuous disregard of all humanitarian convention and practice. While they cannot understand all the agony that is being endured, I am satisfied they have only to apprehend the bare facts of the present outrage to give their profoundest sympathy and greatest help."

Mr. Appleton emphasized most emphatically the conditions on which German workers could expect after the war to have British workers

associate with them in the international labor movement with which Mr. Appleton has long been associated. He added:

"There are men in the British labor movement who have been in touch with the German labor movement, but I don't see how it can be possible for them to continue to resume their association with Germans. Such a thing may be possible, but it appears to me extremely improbable. I am satisfied from my own personal knowledge, of Great Britain and from my association with British working people that those who condone the frightfulness of Germany are very few in number and represent only the smallest minority of working-class thought in this country."

"I have studied the innate sense of justice and right which characterizes even the roughest of the workers of Great Britain and I am satisfied that neither now nor in the future will they tolerate association with the German working class movement unless the German working class movement immediately and forcibly repudiates the dastardly acts of the German Government."

When I suggested that it had been argued by some British labor men that the German Government and not the people was responsible for Germany's actions, Mr. Appleton replied:

"A people cannot wholly rid itself of responsibility for the crimes of its Government. Even in a country like Germany, where liberal institutions are in their infancy, public opinion could powerfully interpose if it chose to do so, and unless the Social Democratic Party takes a definite and effective stand I cannot understand the possibility of workers in civilized communities associating again with German workmen, that is, in my lifetime."

In June, 1914, Mr. Appleton was in Germany. I asked him what struck him most at that time, and he said: "Why, Sassenbach, the German labor leader, told me he would be glad to have British workers come to Germany to meet German labor leaders and discuss labor issues and study German methods, but he declared emphatically: 'We don't want any more of Jouhaux's peace conferences.' (Jouhaux was Secretary of the French Federation of Trades Unions.)"

"I also was struck with the fact that in Berlin there were 22 per cent skilled (but then unemployed) metal workers. We had only 3 per cent when the war broke out. No wonder Sassenbach didn't want any more peace conferences."

When I asked the British labor leader what attitude British workers would take toward the workers of nations allied to Germany he quickly answered:

"The same action will not be adopted. They are accessories of Germany's infamies, and I desire to believe that they very often are unwilling accessories, and if they had the power they would conduct their campaigns with more regard to the amenities of war as practised by civilized nations."

Mr. Appleton has no fears that outrages on Belgium will weaken or destroy the Belgian sense of nationality, saying:

"You cannot break the spirit of the people whose soldiers faced first the onrush of the German armies and whose workmen sang their national song at the bayonet point, while being deported in cattle cars."

In concluding his interview with me Mr. Appleton warned American labor that the Germans were trying to distort the action taken by British organized labor lately in rejecting the proposal of the American Federation of Labor for a peace conference when the nations at war entered into their peace conference.

First Wish to End War

"We thought it would be impracticable," he said. "What we suggested was that labor should make known its terms in advance of any peace conference, and this we did when we sent out terms to Mr. Asquith."

"British working people now are setting aside everything to win the war. When it is over, then we will have something to say. But the war now resembles a fight I saw on the east side a few days ago. A crowd was yelling for a little man to let his big opponent get up from the ground, where the small man had him pinned. The small fellow shouted back: 'No; it took too long to get him there.'"

"I hope the American people will see this war in the same light. British working people are committed to the task, which they expect to carry through."

## Says Friendship for America Is Basis Of Japan's Policies

Ambassador Sato, In Interview, Asserts That Is One Of The Foundation Rocks of Tokio's Diplomacy

Mr. Ainaro Sato, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, has given the following interview to a Japanese reporter for the New York World, Adachi Kinnosuke. The Ambassador deals ably with the reasons why the United States and Japan should be on the best of terms.

The theme was big enough to make one forget his manners and the polite tradition of his race. The writer did forget himself and is rather proud of the offense. I asked questions which one had no business asking of a diplomatist—let alone the Ambassador of a great power. There was just one thing that saved the situation. And the saving grace was no other than our new Ambassador, Ainaro Sato himself, for he is one of the rarest of the too good to be true beings—a Japanese diplomat with a sense of humor.

"Your Excellency," said I bluntly, "there is one thing for which the American people are crying insistently with their wanted impatience and earnestness. It is a frank, comprehensive and clean-cut statement of Japan's attitude toward the United States. That statement must come from Your Excellency to do any good. For it must come from the very highest authority."

"Today America understand Japan but little. She is too busily engaged with her multitudinous affairs to seriously study our aspirations or investigate the tangled affairs of the Far East. She does the most natural thing under the circumstances; she suspects Japan in her activities and in her protestations."

"On what particular benighted points, for example?" asked the Ambassador quietly.

"There is our Terauchi Cabinet, which has just come to power," said I. "Almost all the people here who think anything at all about it think that it's a militant Cabinet—in more or less striking contrast with the Okuma regime. Why? For no other earthly reason than that Count Terauchi is a military officer—a Field Marshal. Americans are afraid that his foreign policy—especially toward the United States and China—is of the mailed fist and his general attitude a chip-on-the-shoulder type."

"To maintain the relations of utmost friendliness and amity with the United States," said the Ambassador slowly, "is not a mere incident or a matter of expediency with the foreign policy of Japan. It is one of the fundamental tenets. It is one of the foundation rocks upon which the whole structure of our diplomacy stands—it cannot change because one Cabinet goes out of power or every time a new Ambassador takes the place of his predecessor."

"American people have heard so much of late, Your Excellency, that war between the United States and Japan is inevitable. That is a mere question of time."

The Ambassador must have heard of this before, from the way he smiled at it.

"As far as I know," said the Ambassador, "America has never fought Japan. As far as I am aware, there never was between America and Japan a trouble serious enough to deal a fatal blow to the friendly relations between the two countries. History I believe, will say the same, if you were to ask it. The sky is clear and fair at present, and the future, as far as I peer into it, holds nothing so black and threatening. Oh, well, trouble makers we have always with us. It is important that the people both here and in Japan should guard themselves against the clamors of sensation mongers."

"But, Your Excellency, there is the immigration question."

"The Governments of both Japan and the United States are dealing with the question of the Japanese immigration into the United States with utmost sincerity and candor. Every phase of the question has been treated with care and serious consideration. From the Immigration Bill before the Congress, all the discriminatory provisions against Japan and the Japanese have been removed now. I have not the slightest hesitation whatever to say, therefore, that the immigration question as a living diplomatic issue has been settled."

"If the Japanese immigration is settled and is now a matter of history, there still remains the question of the treatment of the Japanese who are already in the United States today are receiving. Are they receiving the just treatment to which they are entitled clearly under treaty stipulations? Our people in California do not seem to think so. They seem to think that they are discriminated against in many things. There is that notorious Alien Land Law of California. Is it not true that the people of California themselves frankly admit that they are trying their best to discriminate against the Japanese in a number of measures which they have tried to pass through their Legislature? Baron Shibusawa, when he was here about a year ago, spoke rather frankly about this matter to some of the leaders of American finance and politics. And most of them seemed to agree with him that the attitude of California was discriminatory against the Japanese."

"As to the treatment of our people who are already here in the United States," said the Ambassador, "we expect confidently that in the end America should give us the same treatment which she accords to the people from Europe or to the subjects of other treaty powers. As a matter of fact, however, the question of this nature is better solved through the intimate intercourse of our people with their American friends and through the community of their interests than through any other channel. And I am one of those who firmly believe that all this will be solved to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned through those very means."

"Another weapon which the enemies of Japan and of international peace here use is the Japanese design upon Mexico and the Panama Canal. When they cannot paint poor, helpless China as another Belgium they shout of Japan's black and sinister scheme of securing a foothold in Mexico or some other points on the American continent."

"Japan will not hesitate to declare," clearly and emphatically answered the Ambassador, "that she has not the remotest design to meddle with the affairs of Mexico, Panama or any other American states. Neither does she have the slightest desire of acquiring territories or coaling stations of any type whatsoever in those countries."

"At the same time, and in a similar manner, Japan hopes and confidently expects that the United States will recognize the special position of Japan in the Far East—just as Japan is ready and eager to recognize the special position of the United States in the Americas. What Japan wishes is that the United States would look upon the legitimate activities of Japan in the Far East, which is her proper sphere of activity, with the sympathetic attitude of an intimate friend. Japan wishes the people of the United States to be free from

unnecessary and uncalled for suspicions on the increasing co-ordination between China and Japan. Japan, on the other hand—and this goes without saying—shall adhere faithfully to the principles of the preservation of the territorial integrity of China, of the open door and equal opportunity among all the powers."

"There is another subject of surpassing importance, Your Excellency. And a definite pronouncement from Your Excellency upon it would go far in bringing the two nations together, I believe. It is the economic and commercial relations of the United States and Japan after the present war in Europe."

"America, and to a large extent the Far East, have both escaped the disaster and cruel devastation of the war," said His Excellency. "And the varied and various undertakings which will be projected after the war in the Americas and the Far East would far surpass those of Europe in number and magnitude, I think. As for Japan, she sincerely desires the frank and unreserved co-operation of the United States in different enterprises to be projected both in her own country and in China. If America and Japan enter into a thoroughly friendly and satisfactory economic partnership, there can be nothing happier than that. For it means a steady increase in the American capital investment in Japan and China. That spells also no small increase in the export trade of the United States to the Far East in iron and steel, rails, construction materials, various machinery, as well as in cotton, oil, wheat and flour and many other products peculiarly native to the American soil."

"Much has been said about the Japanese competition against the American goods in the markets of continental Asia. A casual glance at trade statistics should put to rights any such side-glancing at the false altar. Take the principal articles Japan exports into China. In 1915 Japan sold to China \$25,904,000 worth of cotton yarn and thread. Cotton yarn and thread do not even enter among the leading articles of American export to China. There never was, and certainly is not now, enough American cotton yarn in China for the Japanese goods to compete against it. The chief item of American export into China in 1915 was illuminating oil. The United States sold China \$5,178,000 worth of it. Japan did not sell China enough illuminating oil to give it a place on her official trade table. In the fiscal year of 1916 the United States sold China \$1,248,000 worth of iron and tin plates. And they rank second on the list of American exports to China. Iron and tin plates do not find their place among the principal exports of Japan to any country. On the other hand, Japan exported to China \$2,338,000 worth of fish and other marine products in 1915; and matches to the amount of \$1,937,000. Neither of these items looms large on the list of American exports to China. The things America has to sell to the continental Asian

markets are essentially different from the articles Japan has to offer. There are not enough articles common to Japan and the United States to make the two countries serious competitors anywhere, more especially China."

"People in the United States seem to have an idea that Japan is virtually monopolizing the trade of China; that the American export trade to China is a mere, and not even an altogether pleasant, jest. A glance at the trade returns is highly instructive on this particular point. In the year 1915 Japan sold to China goods valued at \$81,262,000, according to her official figures. And the United States according to her official figures sold to China in the fiscal year 1916, ending with June 30, 1916, goods amounting in value to \$26,535,000. There is some disparity between the two figures, to be sure. But it must be a pleasant surprise to many Americans who have formed their idea of the decline of the American trade with China from some of the newspaper scare-heads. Moreover, China is Japan's second largest customer. Read in that light the American showing is anything but a jest."

"There is another thing which the people who speak of the commercial war between the United States and Japan constantly forget. It is that the United States is Japan's best customer, without exception. China comes next. Japan sold to the United States \$92,237,000 worth of her goods in 1913. That year her exports to China were valued at \$92,225,000. In 1915, Japan's exports to the United States amounted to \$102,071,000, and she sold to China in the same year only \$81,862,000 worth of goods. The disparity this year will be still more accentuated. Of course, these are abnormal times; at the same time, everything points to the ever-growing importance of the United States as our chief customer. It is simply idle to speak of the commercial war between the United States and Japan—especially from the standpoint of Japan and her interest."

The Japanese Ambassador had never so far given any comprehensive interview on the wider aspect of international questions, and he only departed from this rule in my favor because of his keen appreciation of the need at this time of some authoritative statement to set at rest the many reckless and misleading articles which might reflect upon or tend to weaken the friendship which so happily exists between Japan and the United States.

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## Don't Poison Baby.

Forty years ago almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

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BRISTOL & LONDON.

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia, and no better brand than the 'Three Castles.'"

THE VIRGINIANS  
Thackeray.

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(This advertisement issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

## POPULAR PRICED MOTORCARS ARRIVE.

We are in receipt of our stock of 1917 Chevrolet and Chandler Cars, which represent the latest features in automobile construction. These cars are priced to meet the requirements of the ordinary man who needs a car for business or pleasure.

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Mme. VEPRINZEVA has now arrived from Moscow with the choicest selection of

### HATS (Many Beautiful Models)

### COSTUME LENGTHS, SILKS, TRIMMINGS, Etc.

Ever Seen in Shanghai.

She has come specially from Russia to assist Mme. Linoff for 3 months (March, April and May).

Mme. VEPRINZEVA won first prize in the latest competition in designing held under the auspices of the world-famous Stroganovskaia School of Art, Moscow, and will devote her time while here to the elaboration of the dresses most suitable to the individual requirements of Shanghai ladies.

This is a unique opportunity—not to be missed by those who would be fashionably gowned.



## U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET IN BIG WAR GAME

Seventy Warships Engage In  
More Elaborate Maneuvers  
Than Ever Before

### 'BATTLE' NEAR BERMUDA

Vessels Will Then Visit The  
West Indies Before Steam-  
ing Home

Norfolk, Va., January 20.—Pre-paring for what probably will be the most elaborate maneuvers ever undertaken by the American navy, the battleships, cruisers, torpedo-boat destroyers, colliers, tenders and submarines composing the Atlantic Fleet, are on their way to Cuba.

More than seventy warships will gather in Cuban waters in a few days for target practice, war games, maneuvers and drills. There will even be athletic carnivals, such as boat racing, swimming, baseball games, and running and jumping races. The Government has constructed at Guantanamo an expensive amusement pavilion solely for the use of the men of the Atlantic Fleet, which gathers in southern waters every winter.

The maneuvers this year will be more costly than heretofore. More targets have been erected, more ammunition will be used and more men will take part. The targets alone, it is claimed, will cost more than the combined cost for the last five years. Four times as many target screens are to be used in spot firing and long range shooting as were used in previous practice. A number of box kites will represent airships, to be targets for anti-aircraft guns and small arms in the hands of the gunners.

#### War Game on Big Scale

The ammunition to be consumed in the target practice will be twice the amount used last year. Shells to be fired by the battleships in the dreadnought class will be larger than any that ever dropped in Guantanamo Bay before. The Nevada, Arizona, Pennsylvania and Oklahoma will be firing fourteen-inch shells at targets at from 7,000 to 20,000 yards distant. Every time one of these shells leaves a big gun it costs nearly \$1,200 for powder and metal alone, to say nothing of the wear and tear on the gun itself.

There will be extensive practice in torpedo firing by the combined torpedo boat flotilla and divisional firing by each of the seven divisions composing the flotilla. An unusually large number of torpedo defense targets has been constructed at the Norfolk Navy Yard for use of the destroyers.

To furnish fuel for the mammoth fleet means the outlay of thousands upon thousands of dollars. With the big dreadnoughts burning oil and the older battleships burning coal, Uncle Sam is put to the expense of two fuel bills. Coal is more expensive than oil and less satisfactory.

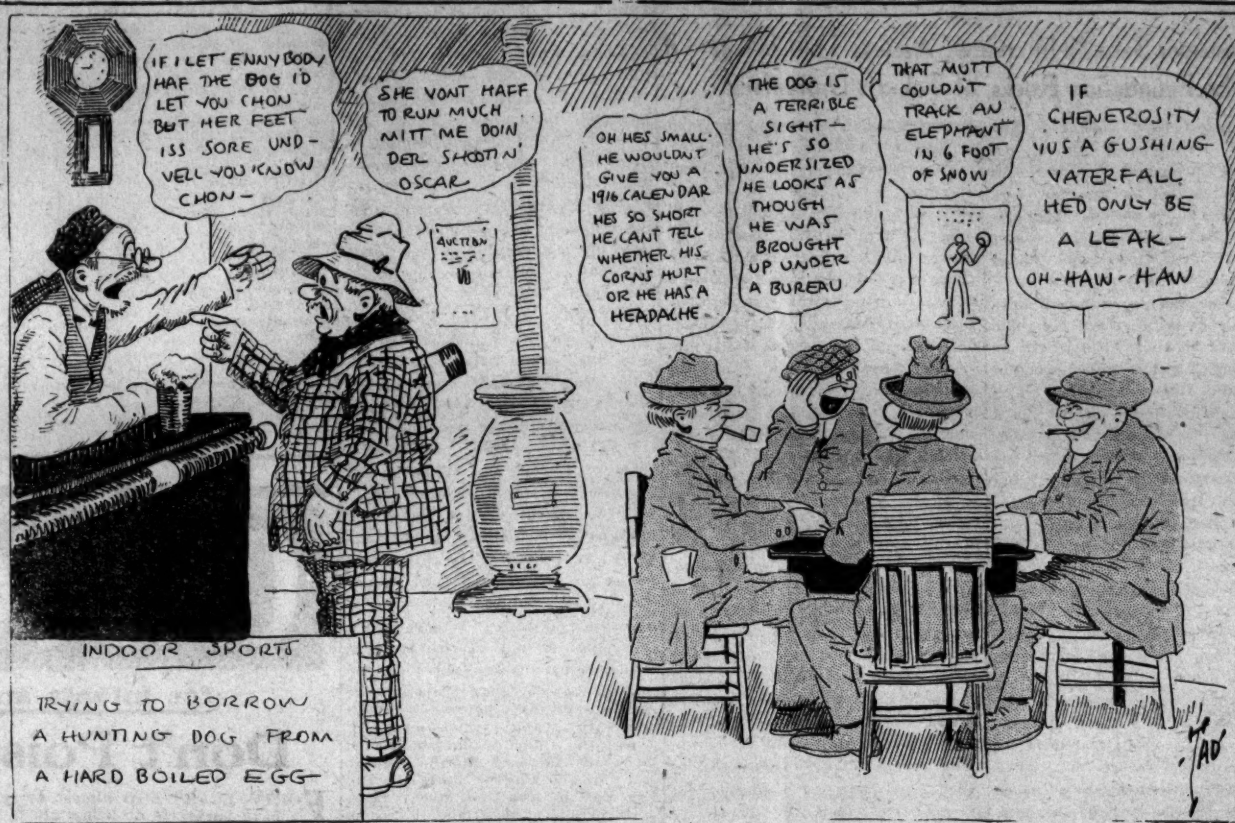
#### Plenty of Oil for Fuel

Uncle Sam transports most of his own oil to the Norfolk Navy Yard, but he has to charter private vessels to take coal to the various naval stations, including those on the Pacific Coast. The biggest vessel in the navy can be supplied with coal in Hampton Roads without any extra expense to the Government, excepting that of providing a barge to take it out to the ships.

The battleship Oklahoma, one of the newest and most powerful ships, is an oil burner. So is the Nevada, Pennsylvania, Arizona and Florida. The Oklahoma is now filling her great oil tanks, and will require 475,000 gallons to keep her engines working for the next few weeks. The Nevada will require 300,000 gallons, and the Arizona about 250,000 gallons. Torpedo boat destroyers of the latest type are also oil burners and get their supply at this station.

The Government maintains a regular oil depot station here to supply naval vessels. There are seven mammoth tanks, each with a capacity of 500,000 to 750,000 gallons. They are kept filled most

## INDOOR SPORTS



of the time by ships from Port Arthur and other Gulf ports.

#### Naval 'Battle' Near Bermuda

Pouring oil into a battleship is such a big improvement over "coal-ing ship" that naval officers wonder why oil burning vessels were not constructed long ago. It is cleaner, cheaper, and requires less work. One man can "oil ship" where it required nearly an entire crew of 800 men to "coal ship." After a ship had her bunkers filled with coal, her crew was obliged to scrub decks and polish metal to get rid of the dirt and dust. There is practically no work for the crew while a warship is being supplied with oil or afterward.

There will be a war game between the battleship and torpedo boat destroyers before the fleet reaches Cuba. The destroyers will take up a position somewhere in the neighborhood of Bermuda. The battleship fleet will endeavor to elude them and in the event that they are discovered before they reach their objective point a "battle" will result.

That the ships may be repaired should they break down or meet with accident, the repair ships Prometheus and Vestal are equipped to meet all emergencies.

The Pennsylvania will be the flagship of Admiral Mayo. The fleet is scheduled to visit the West Indies before returning to Hampton Roads. It probably will anchor off St. Thomas, the newest acquisition to the United States, to give the natives an opportunity to see the mainstay of the American navy.

### HUNGER IN FRANCE IS NOT DUE TO U-BOATS

While Bordeaux Is Overwhelmed  
With Imports, Largely  
From America, There Are Not  
Enough Freight Cars

Paris, January 4.—Shortage of food and fuel in France is due not to the activities of German submarines, but to lack of railway freight cars.

For instance, while the whole country cries for sugar, coal and scores of other things, those very articles lie at Bordeaux in abundance—mountains of coal and barrel after barrel of sugar. Although there is a serious lack of leather for various army needs, rolls and rolls of it are there, rotting under the continual rains.

U-boats are taking a heavy toll of merchantmen, but their activities are hitting the commerce of Marseilles far harder than that of

Bordeaux. Enough steamships and sailing vessels too are unloading at the latter port to keep the accumulation of stocks growing many times faster than they can be distributed to the various centers of France where they are wanted.

Preference for the rail transportation of all freight is given to Government goods—finished products bought in the United States by the French army purchasers there and destined to be sent direct to the various departments of the republic. Nearly all goods arriving at Bordeaux are from the United States; England's products are usually received at Calais, Boulogne, Havre or Brest.

With the railroads from Bordeaux unable to cope with all of the finished goods that are consigned directly to the French Government, it is little wonder that they cannot handle the American by-products and raw materials so urgently needed by manufacturers with war orders to fill. On one day a week the railroad freight yards are opened to receive private goods, and then only a tithe of those wishing to ship are able to get their commodities inside the gates. The others wait until the next week.

The accumulation of freight has swept over that entire city and is engulfing the suburbs. The huge warehouses along the banks of the Gironde have long since been filled to overflowing. And the street space on the various quays has been piled high with stores of goods for many months. The city squares and children's playgrounds and the parks have also been inundated with great, rambling piles of merchandise since October. Now the crates, bales, packing cases and barrels are being dragged to the edge of the city and packed there in vacant spaces covering acres each.

Nearly all of these reservoirs of freightage are guarded night and day but not adequately. Usually an old territorial in red trousers and blue jacket watches the goods. He has a sentry box or else has burrowed out a little "cave" in one corner of the huge pile of freight, and there he sits when it rains. As it rains a large part of the time, usually he is to be found under cover.

This naturally affords thieves a great opportunity. It is estimated that vast quantities of goods are stolen at Bordeaux apparently by experts working in gangs. They remove stamped metal hoops from packages, abstract part of the contents, then replace the stamped hoop so deftly that the consignee cannot tell that the package has been tampered with until he counts up and finds the goods missing.

Hannau's Shoe Company, which has a large store in the Avenue de l'Opera in Paris, frequently loses as

much as half of a consignment of shoes. The boxes are opened, shoes removed, the box is closed again and the theft is only discovered when the box is delivered in Paris.

Leather dealers also suffer sadly, and it is believed that much of what belongs to them is smuggled into Spain. Leather for artillery harness and for various accoutrements of the police is usually shipped in rolls of twelve or twenty-four skins to a roll. These are bound together very tightly, then clamped shut with a metal strap which bears the shipper's stamp in lead. Frequently it is found that these parcels of leather have been opened and half of the skins taken out. Then the parcels are rolled up again and the metal band is replaced with the seals intact. This leads leather agents here to believe that at least four or five men are implicated in the thefts and that they operate openly, as considerable space is necessary for the parcels to be opened and the skins abstracted.

In Bordeaux is a printing press for a Paris newspaper, the Petit Parisien. It was shipped by a leading American concern last August and has been lying exposed to the weather since September. The rain has rotted the wood in which the press is encased, and nearly all of the casing has been taken as firewood by the frugal Bordeaux people. Since the press has been thus exposed various brass and copper parts have been taken from it by thieves.

American automobiles and motor trucks shipped over here are about the only things not tied up in Bordeaux. That is because they are unloaded, filled with gasoline and driven under their own power to the points at which they are to be de-

livered. In connection with the automobile situation an amusing story is told by the representative of an American concern which manufactures a twelve-cylinder car. Owing to the good roads and few heavy grades on the Continent, few persons will buy machines of greater than twenty horse-power, and the average French touring car develops only ten or twelve horse-power. The economical European will not have a high-power machine to burn up tires, gasoline and oil, when a low-powered car will fill the bill. So this machine, which develops more than eighty horse-power, is listed in France at twenty-two horse-power, and on that basis is developing a ready sale among the newly rich munition makers, popular actresses and others in a financial condition to buy automobiles.

With coal so scarce that Parisians are practically on "light and heat cards," with every consumer limited to a certain amount of gas and electricity a month, there is growing dissatisfaction over the inefficiency of the transport department of the railroads and over the distribution of the available fuel in Paris. There are mountains of coke and coal in the ports of Boulogne, Havre, Brest and Bordeaux, but there seem to be no available freight cars.

In the yards of every one of the dozen or so railroads running into Paris are hundreds of empty freight cars and scores of idle locomotives, rusting and rotting. The railroad authorities say they have not men enough to put this rolling stock into commission for immediate use. On the other hand, it is known that practically no railroad workers have been taken into the army. Employees on all Government owned

By Tad

Roads are exempt from military service and those on privately owned cars are not taken because the state has operated all railroads since the beginning of the war.

Such coal as reaches Paris is apportioned first to the scores of war factories just outside the fortifications—the city limits. Hundreds of factories there make aeroplanes, artillery and gun carriages, automobiles, shells, machine guns, rifles and uniforms. These must be served first. Next the public service corporations receive their share—the electric lighting companies, the gas companies, the water companies, the subway companies and the street car companies.

When the first pinch of lack of coal was felt there was serious discussion of closing down the Nord-Sud subway line, as the Metro, the rival company, serves nearly all of the territory of the Nord-Sud, although indirectly. But such a cry of protest went up from the munition workers, many of whom live in Paris and go to the factories by underground route, that the proposal was abandoned. Even now, however, the Metro and Nord-Sud lines are operating with less electricity. Only half of the station lamps are lighted, leaving the platform in semi-darkness, while in the second class cars on both lines so few lamps are burning that it is impossible to read a newspaper unless standing directly beneath one. The first class cars are better lighted, although two lamps are out in every car.

Since the Government has placed every consumer of gas an electricity on a restricted consumption basis the ban which formerly provided that moving picture houses, theaters and concert halls should remain closed one night a week has been removed. Hereafter it is up to the managers. If they can keep within the limit of their light and heat allowance and remain open every night in the week and give daily matinees, they may

do so. If they have to close two nights a week it is up to them.

Private individuals are wondering—and expressing their wonder in the newspapers—why all places of recreation were not closed, except for perhaps two nights a week, in order that families might have more heat and light in their homes.

It is understood that all gas and electricity in private houses, apartments and hotels may be shut off from the main power houses and distributing stations at 9.30 at night in the near future. Such action would practically insure Paris going to bed at half past 9, which is what the authorities have been aiming at for some time. All restaurants, cafes, bars and even the little cafe-billards, where for two cents one may get a tiny cup of coffee, are now closed on both lines at 9.30. Since Parisians still insist on never beginning dinner before 8 o'clock, it means that after one has finished his meal it is closing time and that he must go straight home.

One other thing that worries Paris is fear that all spirituous drinks will be forbidden. It is understood that the Government is planning this move, which will leave only light wines and beer as beverages. The places hit hardest will be the so-called American bars—such as the Chatham, Henry's, Gerny's, the American Bar, the New York Bar, the Knickerbocker Bar and two others. These places live entirely on the "cocktail trade" between 5.45 and 7.45 in the evening. Their clientele consists of Americans, English officers on leave in Paris, and such Frenchmen and Frenchwomen as have cultivated a taste for American cocktails. Proprietors of the American bars wonder how they will get along if spirits are prohibited, as they cannot afford to sell wines and beer as cheaply as the hundreds of small French cafes, which do not serve whiskey or cocktails.



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## GEN. NIVELLE WORKS ON BUSINESS BASIS

Commander of France's Fighting Forces Must Follow Routine Precisely

A CLEAR HEAD FOR TASKS

Day's Work Begins at 7 a.m. and Continues Far Into Night, With Little Let-Up

By Lincoln Eyre

Paris, January 10.—From a staff officer who has been on duty at the Headquarters of the Army of the Meuse since the great "come back" at Thiaumont, Douaumont and Vaux, I have obtained a detailed account of the daily life of Gen. Nivelle, who now has command of France's fighting forces. I am assured that the manner in which Gen. Nivelle carries out from hour to hour his colossal task differs but slightly from that of other army commanders. No matter what may be going on in the front lines, the man who controls thousands of soldiers must regulate his life as precisely as the man who runs a great business enterprise in New York.

Thus Gen. Nivelle burns no midnight oil—not after midnight, at any rate. He gets a good six hours' sleep, and walks into his office at headquarters, which is situated in the Municipal Building of a village twenty miles behind the trenches, at the stroke of 7, having partaken of the traditional French "first breakfast" of coffee and milk and bread and butter.

Sitting down in a stiff-backed armchair at the big table which he prefers to a desk, the General prepares to receive the report of his Chief of Staff. The room in which he works has another smaller table, three or four plain wooden chairs, and a filing cabinet; nothing more, except maps, which are everywhere.

There are small scale maps of every front, large scale maps of the Verdun zone, maps showing batteries and maps showing infantry positions; maps made from aeroplane reconnaissance and ordinary staff maps, and most interesting of all, maps giving the whereabouts of every German unit belonging to the Crown Prince's Army all the way from Verdun back to the Rhine.

**To Business Right Away**  
The chief of staff, briefly saluting his superior, plunges laconically into his typewritten narrative of the night's doings.

"The X sector was calm, but nearby in Y there was brisk artillery bombardment. Shells fell thickly on the position, but our batteries shut up the enemy without great trouble. A patrol of the stentorian battalion of the 12th brigade brought in seven prisoners, from whom we ascertained that the heavy howitzer located by our aeroplanes in the wood was destroyed by three shells from our No. 1 battery of 240 millimetre guns. We brought down an aeroplane at 5 o'clock this morning over Douaumont: the pilot is now being interrogated. We have had 328 wounded and 97 dead in that engagement at yesterday. There is an epidemic of typhoid in the cantonment, but only four cases so far. Judging by the direction of his fire, the enemy is planning a trench raid on Hill No. 1.—The 13th Division asks for 10,000 75 mm. shells, and an increase in the wine rationment is asked by the 14th Brigade," etc., etc., etc.

An hour is consumed in the reading of the report, which is constantly interrupted by comments and brief instructions from the General. Then he sends his despatches from Great General Headquarters to other headquarters. He then devotes a scant fifteen minutes to his other correspondence—communications from the Minister of War, from members of the Government, from Deputies and Senators, from simple "pollus" who violate the regulations by addressing their "big boss" direct, and from friends and family.

Meantime the table is loaded down with the day's "dossiers"—bulky records dealing with proceedings in court martial, recommendations for the awarding of decorations, special reports on matters concerning the health or the housing or the feeding or the transportation of troops—an endless flood of paper. The General signs his name until his wrist aches, but it is numb by the time the last of the documents has been dealt with.

**Telephones Are Kept Busy**

Throughout all this period of signatures there are intermittent spasms of telephoning. Gen. Nivelle must speak to Gen. Petain, Gen. de Castelnau, the Chief of the General Staff, and perhaps Gen. Joffre. Often M. Briand or other officials are desirous of a word with the General over the wire. Then there are numerous up-to-the-minute reports phoned in by subordinate officers, commanders of divisions and brigades, which must be heard by Gen. Nivelle himself. Besides, there is always the unexpected to cope with, no matter how systematized warfare may have become.

The five hours to noon passes rapidly, and luncheon often finds the General barely abreast of his multitudinous chores. Nevertheless, the meal is always served on time, for it is seldom that headquarters finds itself without guests at this hour. Gen. Nivelle is fond of meeting visitors to the front and invariably invites members of the Cabinet, parliamentary dignitaries, distinguished foreigners and war correspondents to luncheon with him. The repast is a simple one but well cooked, for the General's chef was a cordon bleu in one of the fashionable Paris restaurants before mobilization turned him into a "culist" or army cook.

Immediately after lunch the General, attended usually by a single aide-de-camp, climbs into his big limousine and sets out for the firing line. He stops at Verdun and has a chat with Gen. Dubois, commandant of the citadel, about the day's developments. Then he goes forward on foot to the divisionary, brigade and regimental headquarters, and on into the trenches if it seems necessary. On the way he talks with "pollus" he may chance to meet and informs himself thus at first hand concerning that most important rib in an army's anatomy—morale.

**Little Time for Rest**

By five o'clock Gen. Nivelle is back again at headquarters, ready to listen to another series of reports, dealing with activities since 7 a.m., and to receive the maps corrected by hourly aeroplane reconnaissance and photography. Just before dinner he confers with a representative of each of the divisions under his command, and if it be a Friday, holds a great conference with all his subordinate general officers. Dinner, served at half past seven, is usually a "family affair," only the higher functionaries of the Headquarters Staff being present. No sooner has the General finished eating and partaken of his demi-tasse than he is once more in his high-backed chair among his beloved maps.

The evening is the most reposeful

## Italian Hospital Barges on Isonzo



HOSPITAL BARGES ON THE ISONZO. (INTERNATIONAL)

Taking a tip from the Belgians, the Italians have equipped large numbers of barges as floating hospitals. It is said that the wounded are transported with much less danger of fatalities than by any other means. The Belgians and British some time ago started using the canals of Flanders to transport wounded on barges. It takes longer to reach the base hospitals, but it does away with the jar of land travel and greatly reduces the percentage of deaths.

part of the General's day, in the sense that he can concentrate his thoughts on the problems before him without fear of constant interruption. Orders are given that he can be reached by telephone only for extremely important reasons, and callers are excluded unless on matters of the greatest urgency.

The General winds up his correspondence, and with one or two chosen counsellors from among his aides-de-camp studies the maps inch by inch, notes every slightest change that has occurred in twenty-four hours, and plans how best to "nibble" the Germans, or if a battle is in contemplation or in progress, to crush them.

On days during which an attack is on or the fighting is specially brisk the programme is varied to the extent that the General spends more time at an observation post overlooking the field of operations—and also uses the telephone more. But in any event, he is almost certain to go to bed at midnight, for he has learned, in common with other directors of great enterprises, that sleepless nights are seldom worth a clear head in the morning.

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## S. V. C. Orders

Corps orders by Major H. W. Pilcher, acting commandant, S.V.C. Headquarters, Town Hall, Shanghai, March 1, 1917.

No. 11.—The Commandant regrets to announce the death of L/Capt. L. Pfaff, German Company, which occurred yesterday.

The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery on Saturday, March 3, at 4 p.m.

The O. C. Artillery will detail a gun carriage with team and the O.C. German Company, the firing party.

The gun carriage and firing party will parade at the Isolation Hospital in time to move off at 3 p.m.

Officers and other members of the Corps who attend, also the Band, will parade at the junction of Carter and Bubbling Well Roads at 3.30 p.m.

Dress: Winter, church parade order, with helmets.

## Germans Hold 4,000 And Would Exchange For 35,000 Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 28.—In the House of Commons, Mr. J. F. Hope, stating the objections to the wholesale exchange of British and German civilian prisoners, said that many of the German prisoners are reservists, who are quite fit for military service, while nearly all are fit for national service in Germany. He emphasised that only a proposal for a wholesale exchange was acceptable to Germany and there were 35,000 German civilian prisoners in the United Kingdom and the Dominions, against 4,000 British civilian prisoners in Germany.

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Owen Williams,  
General Agent.

## BRATIANO SATISFIED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Jassy, Feb. 1.—The Rumanian Premier, M. Bratiano, has returned from Petrograd, extremely satisfied with the promises made by Russia of generous assistance, the effect of which will soon be seen.

## ANTI-OPIMUM BILL

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 2.—A special Bill, providing for very severe punishments for dealers and users of opium and morphia, has passed its third reading in the Senate and has been passed on to the House of Representatives. Users of opium and morphia are liable to punishment from the third to the fifth grade of imprisonment.

## Allied Conference Is Held at Calais

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 28.—An official communique reports that the French and British Governments held a conference at Calais on the 26th and 27th. The French Premier, M. Briand, the Minister of War, General Lyautey and General Nivelle represented France and Mr. Lloyd George, General Sir William Robertson and Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig represented Great Britain.



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Today, March 3, at 5 p.m.  
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### WEATHER

Damp, misty and gloomy weather. The  
anti-cyclone is shifting towards  
Japan. The barometers are fall-  
ing in our regions. Easterly  
breezes expected along the whole  
coast.

### DEATH

PFARR—Died at the Isolation Hos-  
pital, on March 2, Leopold Pfarr,  
aged 27. The funeral will take place  
at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, to-  
day, at 4 p.m.

### IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 3, 1917.

### German Desperation

THE amazing plot entered upon by  
Germany to lure Mexico into  
war with the United States, revealed  
by the Reuter's cablegrams which we  
publish this morning, is but one more  
evidence of the ruthlessness, perfidy  
and desperation to which she is re-  
duced.

That German diplomacy, or what-  
ever you may call it, has again failed,  
that her leaders are still in the dark  
with reference to what the outer  
world thinks of them, is made evident  
by the fact that the principal dam-  
ning document in the conspiracy is  
in the hands of the American Government.

Germany, it is revealed, planned  
to induce Mexico to declare war  
upon the United States, offered  
Mexico financial assistance and  
even intimated that Japan might  
be induced to betray her Allies and  
enter the war on the side of Ger-  
many and Mexico. Secretary Lan-  
sing, we are glad to see, has  
promptly announced that "we do  
not believe Japan had any knowl-  
edge of this, or that she would  
consider any propositions made by  
the enemy."

In order to fathom the depths to  
which Germany has descended by  
this futile cabal, only momentary  
examination of the facts in re-  
quired. She sought to play upon the  
ignorance of the Mexicans to draw  
them to their doom.

Realizing that the lawless and  
piratical course at sea upon which  
she was about to embark would  
involve her in war with the United  
States, she sought to create a little  
side-trouble for her expected new  
enemy. If she could delude the  
poverty-stricken and revolution-  
ridden Mexicans into declaring war  
upon the best friend they have in  
the world, she would, as she knew,  
be sending them to ruin. But  
what of that?—so long as their  
downfall assisted Germany!

She promised financial assistance,  
this when there would be no place  
in the world that Mexico could buy  
ammunition! The Mexicans with  
this German money were to re-  
conquer Texas!

The Germans have forgotten the  
history of Texas. But it is evident  
that the Mexicans haven't. Mexicans  
as well as Texans remember The  
Alamo and San Jacinto. Texas won  
her own independence from Mexico  
and was a republic for eight or nine  
years before she entered the Union.  
That's why she is lovingly called the  
Lone Star State.

In fact the plots of the German  
leaders, were it not for the hopeless  
and pitiable sacrifices to which they  
commit the German people, (no  
worse than the plot against the Mexi-  
cans if they could fool the latter as  
much) would begin to assume the  
dimensions of comic opera. The main  
things they have accomplished by  
their latest plot are these: They have  
insulted Japan and they have united  
America against them.

## To Prolong Policy-Holders' Lives

No man is allowed to burn up his  
house after insuring it; but he can  
insure his own life and then  
proceed to drink himself to death  
at his own sweet will. Fire-insur-  
ance companies insist that certain  
precautions shall not be neglected  
by the owners of insured property.  
In order to lessen the danger of fire,  
and on penalty of invalidating the  
insurance. Life-insurance com-  
panies ascertain, before they insure  
a man, whether or not he is "in-  
surable," after which they usually  
abandon him to his own devices.  
Some life-insurance companies are  
abandoning this laissez-faire policy  
so far as to give their policy-holders  
periodic health examinations. That  
the functions of a life-insurance  
company may profitably be extended  
to the conservation of life is the  
opinion of Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk,  
medical director of the Life Exten-  
sion Institute, of New York City.

In an address delivered before the  
American Association for the Ad-  
vancement of Science, on December  
29, Dr. Fisk spoke as follows:

"Which is the greater public ser-  
vice for a life-insurance company to  
perform: to pay a ten-thousand-  
dollar claim to a widow and  
children or to keep alive a one-  
hundred-thousand-dollar husband  
and father?"

"Rapid growth of sentiment in the  
past few years is adding this great  
function to the business of life-  
insurance—that of conserving life  
and improving health as well as  
paying death-claims."

"More than a dozen old-line com-  
panies now give the periodic health  
examinations to varying numbers of  
their policy-holders, either through  
the Life Extension Institute or their  
own offices. About thirty companies  
are sending out health literature,  
and recognize the principle that the  
machinery and the organization of  
the life-insurance companies can be  
utilized for these life-saving pur-  
poses."

"It is becoming recognized that  
the death-rate is not a fixed quantity,  
that it can be controlled by human  
agencies, that in wiping out com-  
municable disease, like typhoid and  
tuberculosis, we are only taking a  
short step in health conservation;  
that slowly progressing organic  
disease is taking more lives than  
communicable disease, and that by  
rational method of living and care-  
ful periodic examination of the  
human body, these diseases can be  
checked and controlled and human  
life prolonged."

"The expense of carrying on this  
work, therefore, by the life-insur-  
ance companies is more than offset  
by the saving from reduced mortal-  
ity."

"The life-insurance tables, gradu-  
ated to end at ninety-five, are  
simply based on past experience,  
governed by past conditions. It is  
within the power of science greatly  
to modify these conditions and  
radically to change the so-called law  
of mortality."

"Periodic examinations thus far  
made among policy-holders show,  
approximately, in all companies, the  
following conditions:

	Per cent.
Seriously affected	4.25
Moderately affected	64.12
Slightly affected	30.42

"This closely approximates the  
conditions found in any large group  
of people who are examined by the  
Institute. They show that the aver-  
age individual is to some degree im-  
paired."

"About 40 per cent of those re-  
examined by the institute show de-  
finite, measurable improvement,  
although in the natural course of  
events, being one year older, they  
would be expected to show some  
deterioration."

Government investigation covering  
one million workers shows, accord-  
ing to Dr. Fisk, an annual average  
loss for the whole country of about  
two hundred and seventy million  
days on account of illness. Besides  
this, he reminds us, there are mil-  
lions of people who do not lose a  
day's work on account of illness but  
who work year after year physically  
below par—billions of days of in-  
efficient or substandard work that  
have never been counted. The fol-  
lowing are the ways in which Dr.  
Fisk suggests that life-insurance  
companies should broaden their func-  
tions into those of life-saving as well  
as death-indemnity:

"1.—Educational work among  
policy-holders by means of health  
bulletins.

"2.—Direct intensive work among  
policy-holders by means of periodic  
health surveys solely for the purpose  
of prolonging life.

"3.—Reports and advice to enter-  
ing policy-holders with regard to  
their condition as risks and the ways  
by which they can become better  
risks.

"4.—Co-operation with health de-

partments and health agencies to  
secure better health legislation.

"5.—Thorough organization and  
standardization as to technique of  
the medical examinations, in order  
that the results may be of value to  
science in the study of human de-  
fects and the influence of living  
habits.

"6.—The stimulation among  
medical men throughout the country  
of a close study of diagnostic tech-  
nique in the detection of early signs  
of bodily impairment and the per-  
sonal hygiene necessary to combat  
such tendencies."

Practically all of these things, he  
says, are now done to some degree,  
but there is need for concerted action  
to make their utilization complete  
instead of partial and experimental.  
Dr. Fisk goes on:

"When we consider the amount of  
energy and money and time and  
human intelligence that has been  
expended to provide the superficial  
appearances of civilization; how  
we have girdled the earth with wire-  
less telegraphy and the telephone;  
our undersea and overhead activi-  
ties; and all the marvelous develop-  
ments that science has provided for  
amusement, for dissipation, for  
money-getting—it is rather pitiful to  
think of our helpless condition as we  
face the average man of today and  
his physical equipment."

"With the leading nations of the  
world in a death-grapple, we can not  
stand idly by, as children viewing a  
tragic film-play, and trust to luck for  
everything to come out right. Action  
is needed. The insurance companies  
can mobilize for physical prepared-  
ness among the people. Will they  
do it?"

## Education in Scotland

The deputation, representing the  
Scottish School Boards Association,  
which recently waited on the Secre-  
tary for Scotland for the purpose  
of emphasizing the advantages of  
the present system of education in  
Scotland, raised an important ques-  
tion. The deputation contended  
that the proposals which were being  
made in certain quarters, to abolish  
the school-boards and hand over  
education to the municipal authori-  
ties, should not go unchallenged.  
The schools were sufficiently nume-  
rous and varied to call for the un-  
divided attention of the authority  
specially selected for the purpose,  
and if the work of management were  
handed over to the County Coun-  
cils, they would have to delegate to  
bodies of managers, not popularly  
elected, the control of many educa-  
tional matters. Such a system would,  
in fact, the deputation insisted,  
suffer alike from over-centralization  
and devolution.

Few will be inclined to question  
that the present system has worked  
well in Scotland; whilst the only  
experience with the other system is  
to be found in England, where con-  
ditions are in many ways different.  
Scotland has always attached special  
importance to education. As early  
as 1494, freeholders were required  
by a statute of King James IV, to  
send their heirs to school to acquire  
"perfect Latin." Some sixty years  
later, under the influence of John  
Knox, the Church Assembly decreed  
that in every parish of the country  
districts there should be a teacher  
of "first rudiments"; whilst, in 1692,  
parish schools, in connection with  
the established Church of Scotland,  
were set up by parliamentary  
statute, and a tax was levied upon  
landowners for their support. Final-  
ly, in 1872, the Scottish Education  
Act made the provision of school  
boards universal, and the property  
and control of existing schools,  
burgh and parish, were consigned  
to them. At the same time many  
other provisions were made, such as  
the fixing of the age for leaving  
school at 14, the providing of meals  
for children in need, and the de-  
fraying of the cost of conveyance in  
outlying parts. Such provisions  
showed Scotland well ahead of  
her sister country. A marked  
feature, indeed, about the Scottish  
view of education is, and always has  
been, the widespread nature of the  
interest taken in the matter, and it  
is just this attitude which the ex-  
istence of boards, devoting them-  
selves exclusively to education, and  
accountable directly to the people  
for the satisfactory discharge of  
their duties, would seem most to en-  
courage. It was this attitude which  
was revealed by Dr. Smith, the  
leader of the deputation already re-  
ferred to, when he said that the  
Scottish people would hesitate to ex-  
pose education to the risks of its  
interests being divided with other  
interests in the hands of the local  
authority. It is, nevertheless, as the  
Secretary for Scotland indicated, a  
matter for legitimate discussion.—  
Christian Science Monitor.

## Japanese Press Comment On Topics Of The Day

Asahi Sees Possibility of German Attempt Against Odessa  
And South Russia This Spring

The Kokumin says:

"Japan is one of the belligerents in  
the present war. But her geogra-  
phical position is so far removed from  
the European war theater that she is  
in a similar condition to that of the  
neutral nations. That is why she is  
able to assist in supplying war  
materials to the Entente Powers in  
Europe. Japan is only assisting  
them. She is not primarily trying to  
make money out of it. The Japanese  
people must be expected to face many  
risks which will attend such dealings  
at a time like the present. Some of  
our allies complain that Japan is only  
making money without enduring the  
pains of warfare. The same feeling  
may be noticed among the French and  
the Russian people against the  
English. Such is a natural feeling,  
because the two Entente Powers on  
the continent have become the theater  
of war, while England stands outside  
the zone of actual fighting. Yet Japan  
and England are by no means idle.  
Their pains and efforts are not less  
than those of the other Entente  
Powers. Those who supply war  
materials and those who receive the  
supply share pains and pleasures alike.  
The sufferings of those at the front  
will naturally react upon those behind  
them. The prosperity of today cannot  
necessarily be called that of tomorrow.  
Although some say that England is  
taking it easy, yet she has made great  
sacrifices for the war. She has  
furnished 8,900,000,000 yen of war  
funds to other Entente Powers. Japan  
has furnished war materials and is  
thought by some to have made great  
profit. But she has lent Russia  
money several times already. The  
suppliers of war materials are sharing  
the danger of losses with those who  
receive the supply. Recently, some  
Japanese have complained to the  
Government authorities because orders  
do not come from Russia. But  
obstacles to transactions and trans-  
portation in time of war must be ex-  
pected. Americans are suffering from  
obstacles placed in their way of trade  
with Europe. Japan should be no  
exception. Those who discuss ques-  
tions of war supplies should view the  
question from a broad standpoint."

**Self-Protection Against Submarines**  
The Jiji, on the question of self-  
protection by merchant vessels, says:

"The raising of the rate of marine  
insurance attests the extreme danger  
prevailing on the Atlantic Ocean. It  
was a proper step for England to arm  
the merchant marine. No matter how  
ferocious Germany may be she cannot  
commit any more outrages than she  
has been doing so far. Even if Ger-  
many had the power to do so the  
world should not allow her to per-  
petrate her outrages unrestricted. The  
statement made by one of the British  
Cabinet Ministers the other day in  
Parliament that British defensive  
measures have accomplished great  
success shows how determined Eng-  
land is to prevent German outrages.  
Every precaution should be taken to  
guard against these latter. At the  
same time the merchant marine should  
devise means of protecting itself.  
Warships cannot accompany every  
merchant ship sailing the high seas.  
The merchant marine should not  
wholly depend upon warships for  
protection but should take steps to  
protect themselves. They may ex-  
tinguish lights at night, and should  
prepare to flee at full speed when they  
notice submarines. They should also  
find some means of ascertaining ap-  
proach of submarine. But more than  
that, they should arm themselves as  
another means of protection. While  
arming of merchant vessels may be  
an ineffective measure for offense, it  
will make it more difficult for sub-  
marines to attack than if they are  
not armed. Besides, arming will give  
a sense of security to the crews and  
passengers on board. It is the duty  
of the Japanese mercantile marine to  
the other Entente Powers to arm  
itself as a means of self-protection  
against German submarines."

**Germans May Aim At Odessa**  
The Tokio Asahi, commenting on  
the report of General Haig, says:

"The war center shifts like a whirl-  
wind. The attention of the world is  
now attracted toward the sea, and  
land battles are neglected. According  
to General Haig, peace will be re-  
established during this year. But  
what we want to know now is not the  
time of peace, but what will be the  
condition of the coming spring warfare  
or of a great decisive war. Although  
Germany may be badly exhausted yet  
it is premature to assume that she will  
cease fighting in the spring on that  
account. Germany may have con-  
sidered the occupation of Bukarest as  
the climax and a favorable opportunity  
to begin peace negotiations. But now

that the peace attempt has failed, no  
one can guarantee that Germany will  
not fight again. When the Rumanian  
warfare closed, the world expected  
that Germany would enter upon an-  
other campaign. At the time, Ger-  
many and her allies had 128 divisions  
in the western theater of war, 106  
divisions along the Russian front, 23  
divisions in Macedonia, and 29  
divisions in Rumania. That means  
that Germany has 29 divisions re-  
maining idle along the Russian border  
of Rumania. Now comes General  
Haig who says that he is determined  
to crush the German army in the  
western theater. The German army  
may not increase its forces in the  
west at this moment, so that General  
Haig may have a comparatively easy  
time. At the same time, Germany  
may be planning a forced attack on  
southern Russia as her new plan of  
spring warfare. Germany must secure  
peace as soon as possible. For that  
object she will pay more attention to  
reaching Odessa by way of Galicia and  
Bukovina. Southern Russia is con-  
sidered the center of Russian  
uprisings. Should southern Russia  
fall into German hands, it will mean  
a death blow to Russia. Germany,  
wise as she is, knows this. Germany  
may not remove those 29 divisions  
from Rumania to the west, but may  
direct them to continue their march  
toward Odessa to get warm. We do  
not believe that Russia will listen to  
talk of separate peace. But as far as  
Germany is concerned, it cannot be  
deemed improbable that she will take  
the above course of action, namely, to  
open a new campaign toward southern  
Russia. Besides, it is a mistake to  
think that Germany is so exhausted  
that she cannot fight any more.

**Why Not Help China?**  
The Hochi disapproves of the policy  
of lending money to rich England  
when poor China, Japan's next door  
neighbor, is in sore need of money.  
The bond issue in England has  
reached the figure of 7,000,000,000 yen.  
It is reported that the Japanese  
Government representative in London  
facilitated subscription to the issue  
by redeeming Japanese bonds there,  
for which service the London Times  
voiced the sentiment of appreciation  
of the English people. But England  
should not consider, as The Times  
thinks she does, that Japan has been  
well repaid by the thanks of England  
and the rise of Japanese bonds.

"We deem it a good thing to come  
to the assistance of our ally in need.  
But there is order in all things in this  
world. England is a rich country,  
known as the richest in the world. It  
is questionable whether it was a wise  
policy to go to the financial assistance  
of England when China, our neighbor,  
is crying for money. There is a vast  
difference in results between lending  
several tens of millions of yen to  
England and furnishing several  
hundred millions of capital to China.  
Investment in China will yield results  
in the increase of China's purchas-  
ing power to Japan's advantage.  
Generally, the attention of Japanese  
officials and people is paid more to  
things European and American than  
to things Chinese. For the sake of  
increasing friendship with China,  
Japan should pay more attention here-  
after to China than to Europe and  
America. China needs money to put  
her house in order. It is up to Japan  
to go to her assistance. Japanese  
capitalists show themselves more pro-  
gressive in Chinese affairs."

**Royalist Movement in China**  
The Tokio Asahi is opposed to the  
plan of restoring the Ching Dynasty  
to power in China. The editor says:

"That the movement for restoring  
the Ching Dynasty to power was  
started in China is a fact, although  
some Japanese may entertain doubts  
on the subject. The Ching royalists  
were driven northward toward  
Manchuria and Mongolia by the im-  
pact of the revolutionary spirit in the  
south which spread all over China.  
When the Empire fell and the re-  
public was established, Yuan Shih-  
k'ai became President. But he did  
not greatly change the old bureaucratic  
system of China. He based his  
influence upon the bureaucratic  
elements. When the monarchical  
movement was started, Yuan Shih-  
k'ai showed his true colors and  
became ambitious. The third revolu-  
tion was the result. Whatever  
happened in the meantime, the result  
of the third revolution was a success.  
Europeans do not understand the  
characteristics of the Chinese. They  
think that the republican system is  
a pure innovation in China from the  
West. But the political thoughts in  
China from olden times were turned  
toward democracy. Even some of the

Japanese seem to misunderstand  
China. The teachings of Mencius,  
the sage, resembled those of Jean  
Jacques Rousseau. If there is any  
trouble in China it is because certain  
ambitious men are trying to disturb  
the peace of the country. While the  
people there are yearning for a  
government by the people, the  
bureaucrats are trying by means of  
money and military power to defeat  
the people's end. Should the situation  
develop for the cause of bureaucracy,  
the disturbances of a year ago will be  
repeated. We are very much con-  
cerned about it. It is a fact that the  
movement for the restoration of the  
Ching Dynasty is gaining ground, both  
in the north and south. It has even  
moved some of the Japanese officials  
and the people. When the monarchist  
scheme was started in China, owing to  
the ambition of Yuan Shih-k'ai,  
Japan opposed it, because she consid-  
ered that it would be injurious to China.  
The very reason for which the Ching  
Dynasty was opposed years ago still  
obtains today, without any change.  
Should the Terauchi Ministry support  
the movement out of a desire to  
accommodate the Entente Powers, the  
Japanese nation will strongly oppose  
its policy."

**Submarine v. Surface Fleet**

The Kokumin calls upon the British  
navy, which is said to control the sea,  
to gain control both under and above  
the water. The German declaration of  
blockade from January 31 has greatly  
increased the danger threatening  
shipping from both above and under  
water. The German declaration is  
opposed to the regulations of inter-  
national law. Germany lost control  
of the sea from the beginning of the

present world war, and the high seas  
are under the control of the Entente  
Powers. Germany can maintain  
activity only under water. Against  
the British blockade above water Ger-  
many has declared a submarine  
blockade of England. It is a test of  
strength between the two navies.  
Since the German declaration of a  
submarine blockade, there have been  
many merchant vessels sunk, at an  
average rate of 15,000 tons per day.  
At the present rate, the average  
monthly damage will be 400,000 tons of  
shipping. Formerly, the loss was only  
250,000 tons per month. Thus the lost  
tonnage has greatly increased. No  
wonder that shipping men are gravely  
worried. The British navy says that  
means of defense have been completed.  
If so why does it not try to stop the  
German submarine outrages? The  
term control of the seas should include  
under the seas as well as above the  
seas. But the German submarine  
policy is a desperate one and has no  
firm basis. The main issue will be  
decided on the land. The coming  
struggle will decide the issue. The  
Entente armies should prepare to meet  
the foe squarely face to face and drive  
the Germans out of France and Bel-  
gium."

The Yomiuri also urges the Entente  
armies to engage in a decisive battle  
in the coming spring for the cause of  
humanity. Germany and Austria  
should be crushed by the big offen-  
sive for which the Entente armies are  
preparing.

The Jiji warns army officials against  
laying too much stress upon the im-  
portance of men rather than arms.  
The reason given for increasing the  
army by two divisions two years ago  
was that men count more than  
machines. But the lesson of the Euro-  
pean war that machines and arms  
count a great deal should be learnt by  
Japanese army officials.



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By Clever WritersDaily Home Magazine Page A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## Monsieur le Marechal

The winter of 1870-71 was a terrible one for France. For the first time since the allied columns had poured into Paris, after Waterloo, a foreign army passed down the Champs Elysees. There was, however, this vast difference between 1815 and 1871, that the veterans of Blucher, the regiments of the Emperor and the troops of Wellington came to restore the Bourbons to their

own. If the Tricolor was hauled down, it was to hoist the White Flag, and Royalist France, at all events, could feel a measure of satisfaction.

In 1871 all this was changed. Moltke's men, marching down the Champs Elysees, had overthrown the Emperor of France, not to raise up another Frenchman, but simply to proclaim their own victory. One marshal of France was a prisoner,

accused of a traitorous surrender of a great fortress and a great army; another was a prisoner, whose army had been crushed in the decisive battle of Sedan. Thus the line of the marshals of the Empire came to an end, as that of the marshals of the King had come to an end, during the orgy of the Revolution. When, however, the German army of occupation had vanished towards the Rhine, and France had turned her attention to the great effort of reconstruction, one of the few officers who, in spite of everything, had managed to cover himself with glory, was selected by the Government of the Republic for special honor. The marshal's baton was offered to the commander of the army of the Loire, General Chanzy. That soldier, however, declined to accept it. It was not, he declared, a fit reward for a soldier who had been beaten in the field. Keep it, he said, until you can give it to the man who commands the army of revenge.

Whether or not the action of Monsieur Poincare's Government was actuated by that impulse or not, it is to General Joffre, as commander of the army of revenge, that it has given the twenty inches of metal, wrapped in velvet of the royal blue of France, once stamped with golden fleur-de-lis, but in this instance with stars.

The first of these marechaux de France was Alberic Clement, one of the commanders of the forces of Philip Augustus. But the marshal as a military office was a descendant of a long line of great officials, whose business, in the days of the old Frankish

Kings, had been to govern the stables of the reigning Prince. These marshals became of more and more importance with the development of cavalry in the medieval armies, so that in time they came to surpass in authority the constable himself. The constable is, of course, an even older officer than the marshal. His origin goes back to the days of the Roman Emperors, whose comes stabuli, or count of the stable, grew up by a similar process of evolution, till he became the greatest military officer of the kingdom. Still whether it be the constable of an English village, or the marshal of a western mining town, the origin of the office is that which gave birth to the constable of France and to the earl marshal of England. In France the title never became a hereditary one; but the office of William the Marshal of the reign of Henry II grew into that of the line of the earl marshal of England, just as the earl marshal of Scotland survived in the family of the Keiths for ten generations. Perhaps, indeed, the oldest vestige of the title is to be found in the French form of marshal, ferrant, or shoeing smith, so that the real title might be said to be lost in the mist of mythology, and the original marshal to have been Wayland Smith.

In Germany the old Frankish office of mariscalc descended in the line of the Princes of Saxony, and the title of the erzmarschall survived down to the date of the extinction of the Holy Roman Empire. But in England the title disappeared with the extinction of the line of the earl marshal, and was revived in the persons of the field marshals, introduced into the British army by George II. In imitation of the German feldmarschalls. They were a wonderful enough race of men, these marshals, but of course, the most wonderful of them all are to be found in the long line of the marechaux de France, who became for a while the marechaux de l'Empire, and now again have become, in the person of le Marechal Joffre, once again marechaux de France.

Was there not Turenne, the man who was astonished when he heard

Cromwell's redcoats cheering as they went forward against the battalions of his great rival, Conde; and Conde himself, who hung the twenty inches of blue velvet tipped with gold, far into the enemy's line at Fribourg, bidding his soldiers follow him in the recovery of it. Then there was Vauban, the engineer who built those rock galleries at Verdun, which have defied the German artillery of today, when modern fortifications have been crumpled up like pie-crust: a wonderful man this Vauban, truly not only a great soldier, but, in the very atmosphere of the Odeil-de-Boeuf, a politician abreast of the ideals of today. A fellow soldier of Vauban was the terrible little duc de Luxembourg, the immediate predecessor of the four marshals who fell in turn before the invincible "Malbrook." And after them, Maurice de Saxe, the general who traveled with his camp theater and opera troupe, his valets de chambre and maitres d'hotel. And besides this Pole were there not, in the service of the "Well Beloved," the Englishman, Berwick; and the German Lowendahl.

But, of course, the great moment of the marshals was the moment of the First Empire. That was the hour of Ney and Massena, of Augereau and Lannes, of Davoust and Soult, and half a score of others, of whom perhaps the least known was Moneysie, the only marshal ever deprived of his baton, and deprived of that because, at the command of Louis, he refused to preside over the court martial on Michel Ney. And now the Kingdom and the Empire have given place to the Republic, and there comes the first of the Republic's marshals, the three hundred and twenty-fifth of the marechaux de France, Monsieur le Marechal Joffre.

## All Over The World

Lord Devonport forbids any loaf being sold under twelve hours of its leaving the oven. The idea is, of course, that less bread is eaten when it is stale. In war time the stale loaf, if the stale loaf it must be, will be accepted without a murmur. The bakers, though they agree that it would mean a substantial reduction in the bread consumed, have some practical objections. They point out that stale bread would mean more toast, more butter, and more jam, and where would the economy be then? It is, anyway, not the first time that the selling of fresh bread has been

made illegal. The plan was tried in the Napoleonic wars, but failed. In Australia, not long ago, the master bakers refused to bake at night, which meant, of course, stale bread; but the Australian housewives started baking at home, and night baking was soon resumed.

Now that the popularity of music and musical instruments from Hawaii is perhaps beginning to dwindle, let their fervent devotees tell the names of a few of the islands, and on what one is situated the melodious sounding, easily rhymed Honolulu. Also how to pronounce the oft-sung, pliable word, Hawaii, itself.

It has been said, thoughtlessly no doubt, that in these days of engrossing activity, in the professions, in commerce, and in politics, men do not form lasting friendships. In 1883, or thirty-four years ago, Willard Bartlett, a New York lawyer and partner of Ellihu Root, became a member of the New York Court of Appeals. Mr. Root became United States District Attorney. Since then he has been a Cabinet member and a United States Senator. Judge Bartlett retired from the bench on the 1st of the year. Now it is announced that the old partnership will be renewed. Men do remember.

There is no new slang under the sun. Those "characteristic Americanisms," such as "take it from me," "the real stuff," "piker," "sure thing," and so on, have been traced to Sheridan, Thackeray, Smollett, Dickens, and others, and are in common use in Great Britain, where there appears to be little question that Aristophanes was the first to use the expression.

"We take the cake." Yet it is doubtful if the cake-walk was known in ancient Greece.

Iowa's new chief executive, William L. Harding, had something to say, in his first message to the State Legislature, which may give ambitious lawmakers, there and elsewhere, a new view of their responsibilities. He told the members that they would be just as responsible for every law remaining on the statutes when they adjourned as if those laws had been enacted by them. There would be fewer obsolete, if not objectionable, laws on the books if this illuminating statement were heeded.

The major of Minneapolis seems to have a way of doing the things he wants well done. One of these things is the supervision of motion picture films. He is his own censor, and has dispensed with the services of the official censorship board. He has told the managers of the theaters that they know, as well as he, when a picture does not come up to the standard, and that he expects fair play. The fact seems to be more and more clearly emphasized that one man, or one woman, with determination, can accomplish more than a dozen persons with only half-hearted desire.

Nevada, which has not always led in proposing and enacting advanced legislation, comes into the front rank now with a bill which, if passed, will remove the judges of all courts, all county officers, and all state and district school officers, including the regents of the State University, from the realm of politics. The names of the candidates are to appear on the ballots without party designation, and the election is to be by a process of elimination. Better government probably awaits any State that will adopt such a plan.

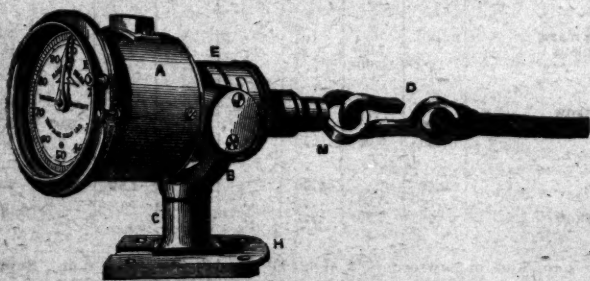
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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 2, 1917.  
**Money and Bullion**  
 Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate  
 @ 85 = Tls. 1.17 @ 71.9 = \$1.83  
 Tls.  
 Mex. Dollars, Market rate... 71.5625  
 Thai Gold Bars: 978 touch...  
 Bar Silver...  
 Copper Cash... 1852  
**Sovereigns:**  
 Buying rate @ 3/6 = Tls. 5.71  
 Exch. @ 71.9 = Mex. \$ 7.94  
 Peking Bar... 293  
 Native Interest... .05

**Latest London Quotations**  
 Bar Silver... 37 1/4 d.  
 Bank Rate of Discount... 5 1/2 %  
 Market rate of discount:—  
 3 m-s... %  
 4 m-s... %  
 6 m-s... %

**Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a**  
 Ex. Paris on London... Fr. 27.80  
 Ex. N. Y. on London... T.T. \$ 47.5  
 Consols... \$ —

**Exchange Closing Quotations**  
 London... T.T. 3-6 1/4  
 London... Demand 3-6 1/4  
 India... (nominal) T.T. 25 1/4  
 Paris... T.T. 48 1/4  
 Paris... Demand 490  
 New York... T.T. 88 1/4  
 New York... Demand 83 1/2  
 Hongkong... T.T. 67 1/4  
 Japan... T.T. 61 1/4  
 Batavia... T.T. 205 1/4

**Banks Buying Rates**  
 London... 4 m-s. Cds. 3-7 1/4  
 London... 4 m-s. Dcs. 3-7 1/4  
 London... 6 m-s. Cds. 3-8 1/4  
 London... 6 m-s. Dcs. 3-8 1/4  
 Paris... 4 m-s. 508 1/4  
 New York... 4 m-s. 86 1/4

**CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EX-CHANGE FOR FEBRUARY.**  
 £1 = Hk. Tls. 4.97  
 " 1 = Marks... 14.87  
 Gold \$1 = Hk. Tls. 1.65  
 " 1 = Yen... 1.87  
 " 1 = Rupee... 3.02  
 " 1 = Rouble... 3.44  
 " 1 = Mex... \$1.50  
 " Nominal.

## Stock Exchange

**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**  
 Shanghai, March 2, 1917.  
**Official**  
 H. and S. Banks \$620.00 X.D.  
 Langkats Tls. 18.00  
 S.M.C. 6% Debs 1913 Tls. 89.00  
 Almas Tls. 11.00  
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.85  
 Padangas Tls. 13.00  
 Pengkalans Tls. 10.00  
 Samagagas Tls. 1.00  
 Tanah Merah Tls. 1.07 1/2  
 Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.00  
 Chemors Tls. 1.50  
 Consolidated Tls. 3.25

## Sharebrokers' Association

**BUSINESS DONE**  
 Shanghai, March 2, 1917.  
**Direct**  
 S.M.C. 6% Debs 1913 Tls. 89.00 cash  
 S'hai Land 6% Debs 1907  
 Tls. 85.00 cash  
 Tanah Merah Tls. 1.07 1/2 cash

## U. K. METAL MARKET

**Reuter's Service**  
 London, February 27.—Today's metal prices were as follows:—  
 £ s. d.  
 Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b. ... Nominal. 139 10 0  
 American Electrolytic 99  
 90% Copper f. o. b. ... 151 0 0  
 Lead L. B. e. i. f. per ton. Nominal.  
 Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b. ... 30 0 0  
 Quicksilver, Second hand. Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (Is. Extra in flask)... 20 0 0  
 Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales... Nominal. 0 31 0  
 Mintz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less 1/2 %) ... Nominal. 16 1/4 d.  
 Standard Tin (Cash)... 200 17 6  
 Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b. 52 5 0  
 Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b. ... 26 5 0  
 Standard Tin (3 Months). 201 0 0

## "BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.  
 102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

## Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, February 14.—Following were the prices realized at the rubber auction this week:—

per picul.  
 Sheet:  
 Smoked Fine Ribbed... @ 154/148  
 Smoked Good Ribbed... 148/135  
 Smoked Fine Plain... 124  
 Smoked Good Plain...  
 Unsmoked Fine Ribbed... 134  
 Unsmoked Good Ribbed...  
 Unsmoked Fine Plain... 125/124  
 Unsmoked Good Plain... 115  
 Crepe:  
 Fine Pale Thin... 155/150  
 Good Pale Thin... 150/135  
 Good Pale Blanket... 139/131  
 Good Brown Blanket... 134/127  
 Fine Brown... 136/128  
 Good Brown... 128/117  
 Good Dark... 117/95  
 Barky... 112/75  
 Scrap:  
 Virgin and Pressed... 61  
 Loose... 75  
 Sheet:  
 Cupwashing... 120  
 London Quotations:  
 Fine Pale Crepe... 3/3 1/4  
 Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet... 3/3  
 Catalogued for sale Pels. 11,473 (about 683 tons).  
 Sold Pels. 4,907 (about 295 tons).  
 The quantity of Rubber offered for sale at our auction today amounted to about 855 tons only. There was a good demand for standard grades throughout the day. Fine Pale Crepe and Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet reached \$155 and \$154 respectively. Plain Smoked Sheet and Unsmoked Sheet of both descriptions were neglected. Medium Crepes met with a good inquiry, whereas no interest was taken in lower grades of Crepe and Scrap. (Meyer and Measor.)

## BAR SILVER

**Reuter's Service**  
 London, February 27.—Today's silver prices were:—Bar silver spot, 37 1/4 d. steady.  
 Last Quotation, London, February 26:—Bar silver spot, 37 1/4 d. Indian selling quiet.

## The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

paid-up Capital... £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.  
 Secretaries and General Managers.  
 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

## "Write for—"

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance is Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

## British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

## FRAZAR &amp; Co.

WHEN YOU WANT

INSURANCE

See The

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,

13 NANKING ROAD,

'Phone 4757

## Timber Market Report

The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd., write as follows in their weekly timber market report:—

The value of Oregon Pine still remains unchanged.  
 In Philippine Lauan, owing to a temporary accumulation of material in widths of 8" and under, special rates can be obtained on large quantities by private arrangement.  
 Yellow, Hallin, and Japanese Pine logs have gone up in value about 10% in average, and sawn material, including flooring, manufactured from these woods has increased in price to correspond.  
 Stocks of Oak are being rapidly depleted, but no change will be made in price until the new season's logs commence to arrive in April/May.  
 If freights on same actually prove as abnormally high as the demands of shipowners now indicate, the selling price of this wood will have to be increased.  
 Owing to the reported withdrawal of a number of British vessels from the Coasting trade for the service of the Government, freight rates have strengthened considerably, and, if the reports prove true, woods obtained from Antung, Vladivostok, Japan and Philippine ports may be expected, during Spring, to show marked advances in cost.

## Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following cable from Singapore, regarding the rubber auction held on February 28:—  
 No. 1 Smoked Sheet—\$170 per picul equivalent to 3s. 3 1/4 d. in London.  
 No. 1 Crepe—\$170 per picul equivalent to 3s. 3 1/4 d. in London.  
 Demand very strong, market opened 157 dollars reached 172 dollars, closed at best. Offered 659 tons, sold 528 tons.

## February Rubber Outputs

Messrs. Ibert and Co., Ltd., the Local Secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpung Rubber Estates, Ltd., inform us that they are in receipt of the following telegram from their Penang Agents.  
 February... lbs. 108,428  
 Shipped to London... lbs. 272,376  
 Cocconuts... nuts 168,000  
 Rainfall... inches. 17  
 The output of dry rubber for the past month from the Samagaga Rubber Co., was 11,700 lbs.  
 Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., Secretaries of the undermentioned Estates inform us that the output of Rubber from the Estates during the month of February was as follows:—  
 The Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd... lbs. 8,869  
 The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Ltd... lbs. 27,332

## COMMERCIAL CABLES

**Reuter's Service**  
 London, February 27.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—  
 Consols 2 1/4 % for account... £ 52 1/2  
 Cheques on London at Paris... Fr. 27.80  
 Bar Silver Spot... 37 1/4 d.  
 Bank of England rate of Discount... 5 1/2 %  
 Market rate of Discount... 5 1/4 %  
 Cotton Egyptian F. G. F... 22.65 d.  
 Cotton M. G. Fine Selde and Bengal... 9.05 d.  
 Cotton Mid-American Spot... 11.43 d.  
 Plantation Rubber February... 3s. 2d. paid.  
 T.T. on London at New York... G. \$ 4.76 1/4

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

## Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
<b>Banks</b>	
H. K. and S. B.	\$620 Sa.
Chartered	259 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy.	Tls. 5
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5
<b>Marine Insurance</b>	
Canton	Tls. 375
North China	Tls. 150
Union of Canton	\$945.
Yangtze	\$250 S.
<b>Fire Insurance</b>	
China Fire	\$155
Hongkong Fire	\$367 1/4
<b>Shipping</b>	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	100s.
Shanghai Tug (C)	Tls. 20 B.
Shanghai Tug (F)	Tls. 50 S.
Kochlin	Tls. 35
<b>Mining</b>	
Kaiping	Tls. 8 B.
Oriental Cons.	29s.
Philippine	Tls. 0.50 B.
Raub.	\$2.40 S.
<b>Docks</b>	
Hongkong Dock	\$126 1/4 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 87
New Eng. Works	Tls. 11 1/4 B.
<b>Wharves</b>	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 83
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 83
<b>Lands and Hotels</b>	
Anglo-French Land	Us. 84 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 83
Welhaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	88 1/4 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
<b>Cotton Mills</b>	
E-we	Tls. 158 1/4
E-we Pref.	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 72
International Pref.	Tls. 68
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 115 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.10
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 6 1/2
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 101
<b>Industrials</b>	
Butler Tls.	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$110 1/4 B.
Green Island	Tls. 11.10 B.
Langkats	Tls. 18 Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 4
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
<b>Stores</b>	
Hall and Holts	\$15 B.
Llewellyn	\$60
Lane, Crawford	\$92 1/4 B.
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	\$6 1/4 B.
Weeks	\$18 S.
<b>Rubbers (Local)</b>	
Alma	Tls. 11 Sa.
Amherst	Tls. 1 1/4 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 10.95 S.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 38
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.60
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4 1/2
Bute	Tls. 1.70
Chemor United	Tls. 1 1/4 Sa.
Chempedak	Tls. 15 1/4
Cheng	Tls. 2.00 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3 1/4 Sa.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 11 1/4
Java Consolidated	Tls. 7 1/4
Kamunting	Tls. 20 B.
Kapala	Tls. 6 1/4
Kayang	Tls. 1.10
Karan	Tls. 27 B.
Kota Bahros	Tls. 10
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 20
Padang	Tls. 13 Sa.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10 Sa.
Permatas	Tls. 3 1/4 B.
Repah	Tls. 1.20 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.95 B.
Seckee	Tls. 7 1/2
Senambuh	Tls. 1.60
Senawang	Tls. 14 1/4
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1 Sa.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
Shai Malay-pref.	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.60 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sungel Duri	Tls. 11 1/4
Sun Manggis	Tls. 6.10 B.
Shai Kantanbar	Tls. 1.30
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1
Taipung	Tls. 2 1/4
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.07 1/2 Sa.
Tebong	Tls. 20 1/2 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2 1/4 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6 B.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Asb.	Tls. 2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 75 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22 B.
Horse Bazar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
Shai Telephone	Tls. 86
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 212 1/4 B.

## London Rubber Market

**Reuter's Service**  
 London, February 27.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:  
 Spot: 3s. 2d. done.  
 April to June: 3s. 2d. to 3s. 1 1/4 d. done.  
 Tendency of Market: Very dull.  
 Last Quotation, London, Feb. 26:  
 Spot: 3s. 2 1/4 d. value.  
 April to June: 3s. 2 1/4 d. value.  
 Tendency of Market: Dull.  
 Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London:—  
 s. d.  
 Spot price standard quality  
 Ribbed Smoked Sheet... 3 1/4  
 Spot price standard quality  
 First Crepe... 3 1/4  
 Market weakening tendency. Free on board 2s. 7d. business difficult.

## SILK MARKET

**Reuter's Service**  
 London, February 27.—Today's silk deliveries were as follows:—

Deliveries China Silk... 208 Bales  
 Deliveries Canton Silk... 82  
 Deliveries Japan Silk... 90  
 Tone of Tea Market Excited 2d. higher.

## WILL CLOSE INDUSTRIES IF DEEMED NECESSARY

Britain Estimates 3,500,000 Men Still Engaged in Trades Not Essential to War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
 London, Feb. 27.—Mr. Arthur Henderson, speaking at Sunderland, yesterday, stated that, if it was necessary to close down industries, in order to win the war, they must be closed down. The Government was determined to secure speedy fruition of the plans made by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Director of the Man-Power Supply Board.  
 The country's danger was more obvious than ever. There were 3,500,000 men engaged in trades not essential to the war, including 1,250,000 in hotels, entertainments and stockbrokers' offices.  
 Speaking at Glasgow, Mr. Neville Chamberlain stated that a list will be issued immediately of restricted occupations, in which no fresh male labor will be permitted to be employed, without express permission.  
 A new order prohibits the employment or transfer in employment of men between the ages of 18 and 61 in occupations of which a comprehensive list is issued, unless the employers are occupied in the execution of Government contracts or work of national importance. It provides for priority of attention being given to Government work.

## Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

38 Kiangse Rd., Phone 60

## INVESTMENT SECURITIES

If you wish to invest any amount from Tls. 15 up, our service will be of assistance to you.

## HOUSES TO LET

UNFURNISHED, near French Park, 5 large rooms, hot water service, perfect bathrooms and kitchen, large verandah, garden and tennis.

## Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

38 Kiangse Rd. Tel. 60.

## Obituary

Last Cawnpore Survivor

**Reuter's Service**  
 London, Feb. 27.—The death is announced of General Sir Mowbray Thomson, the last survivor of the siege of Cawnpore.

Gen. Sir C. Ashburnham  
 Reuter's Service  
 London, Feb. 27.—The death is announced of Major-General Sir Cromer Ashburnham.

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1917

Date and Place	Per	Chl.	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regist
Today									
Tientsin (Every day except Sunday) ..	Train	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow .. .. .(Every day)	Train	..	..	..	..	11.30*	..	10.00*	..
Peking and Tientsin .. .. .(Every day)	Train	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	5.00	..
Hankow .. .. .	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo .. .. .	Anping	3.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia .. .. .	Via Pukow	£1.00	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	4.30
Hongkong and Canton .. .. .	Hulchow	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Hongkong .. .. .	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo and Tientsin .. .. .	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports .. .. .	Poyang	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo and Tientsin .. .. .	Shengkien	5.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo and Tientsin .. .. .	Fengtien	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	5.00	..	..	9.00
Japan U. S. A. and Europe .. .. .	Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Tientsin .. .. .	Hainkong	9.00	5.00	5.00	10.30	..	5.00	..	9.00
San Francisco via Japan & Honolulu .. .. .	Venezuela	3.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe .. .. .	..	..	3.30	..	..	..	..	..	3.00
Tomorrow									
Europe via Siberia (Post Train) .. .. .	Via Pukow	..	7.00*	..	..	..	..	5.00	5.00
River Ports .. .. .	Kiangyung	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, Honolulu U.S.A. and Europe .. .. .	Venezuela	..	..	..	..	A. 6.30	..	5.00	..
Hongkong .. .. .	Pakhoi	9.00	5.00	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Monday, March 5.									
Europe via Siberia .. .. .	Via Pukow	£1.00	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Hongkong and Canton .. .. .	Chefoo	9.00	5.00	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Hongkong .. .. .	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports .. .. .	Kianghsin	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Tientsin, Manchuria via Dainy .. .. .	Sakaki maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Tuesday, March 6.									
Dainy, Manchuria and Europe .. .. .	Sakaki maru	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*	..	8.30*
Europe via Siberia (Express) .. .. .	Via Pukow	..	7.00*	..	..	..	..	5.00	5.00
Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo and Tientsin .. .. .	..	..	9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, March 7.									
Europe via Siberia .. .. .	Via Pukow	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton .. .. .	Sinkiang	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Amoy, and Hongkong .. .. .	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thursday, March 8.									
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton .. .. .	Tamsui	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Swatow and Hongkong .. .. .	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia Post Train .. .. .	Via Pukow	..	7.00*	..	..	..	..	5.00	5.00



## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.  
 Capital ..... £1,200,000  
 Reserve Fund ..... 1,800,000  
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office:  
 25 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

## Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
 Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
 T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
 W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.  
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
 W. F. Mitchell, Esq.  
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

**Bankers:**  
 The Bank of England.  
 The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.  
 The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.  
 The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
 The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

## Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Dibrugarh, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Foochow, Medan, Tavoy, (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.  
 Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,  
 Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00  
 Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

## Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankou, Phnom-Penh.  
**Bankers:**  
 In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.  
 In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAJN,  
 Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique  
 Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.  
 Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

**President:**  
 JEAN JADOT  
 Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

**Bankers:**  
 London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
 Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.  
 Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.  
 Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.  
 Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.  
 New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.  
 Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,  
 Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver ..... \$5,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

## Court of Directors:

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.  
 J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy.  
 Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, (Chairman).  
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.  
 C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.  
 E. V. D. Parr, Esq.  
 W. L. Pattenden, Esq.  
 Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

**Chief Manager:**  
 Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

## Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bankok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Singapore, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Iloilo, Yokohama.

## London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

## Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,  
 Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 55,000,000 Roubles

Reserve Fund ..... 24,000,000 Roubles

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000 Roubles

Reserve Fund ..... 1,743,000 Roubles

Head office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

## Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.  
 Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.  
 Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

**Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:**  
 Bombay, Hankow, Peking, Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai, Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan Hongkong Tsingtau chende) Newchwang, Vladivostok, Dairen, O-A.

Chefoo, Nicolayowsk, Yokohama, Dalny, (Dairen o-A).

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZERSKI,  
 Q. CARRERE,  
 Managers for China and Japan.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital ..... \$ 300,000.00

Reserves ..... \$ 10,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both tael and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tael and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,  
 General Manager.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..... \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000

## HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies: Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,  
 Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

## HEAD OFFICE:

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

**BANKERS:**

In France: Societe Generale pour le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,  
 Manager.

I. French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up ..... 30,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 20,800,000

## London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, Ltd.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

**Branches and Agencies:**

Antungshin, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaooyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Sinanfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tieling, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokio, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office:

National City Bank Building, 60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:

36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up, U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... 3,931,774.11

U.S. \$7,181,774.11

## Branches at:

Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, S. Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND,  
 Manager.

1a Klunkang Road, SHANGHAI.

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital ..... Guilds 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund ..... Guilds 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

**Branches:**

Banjeremasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong, Balei, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebin-Tinggi, Dejember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,  
 Manager.

## Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital, Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,  
 Chief Manager.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ..H. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. \$1,357,850

Reserve Fund .....H. \$70,000

## Head Office:

6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN,  
 Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital .....£1,500,000

Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500

Reserve Fund ..... 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

## London Bankers:

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

**Branches & Agencies:**

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle, (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

## Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,  
 Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9752

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

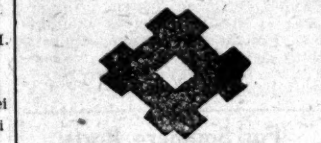
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5551



## SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH

1, Klunkang Road

Capital (Paid-up). Yen 15,000,000

Reserves ..... Yen 1,470,000

Deposits ..... Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO.

Head Office: OSAKA.

## Branches:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimomoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:

LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 4	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
..	..	Tacoma etc.	Manila maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.
..	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.
13	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	..	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
20	..	New York via Panama	Toiwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
27	..	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.
31	..	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
31	..	San Francisco	Roadster	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr 3	6.30	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 3	8.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Nigata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
..	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
6	9.00	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.
10	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakusai maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
15	..	Kobe & Yokohama	Tamba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tanashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
19	8.00	Kobe & Yokohama	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Mar 5	..	Java Ports	Tijmanoeck	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
11	11.5	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
23	11.0	London etc.	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 3	3.30	Ningpo	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	..	S.W. Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Yuenchow	Br.	J.M. & Co.
..	..	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Hutchow	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Fakhoi	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	D.L. Hongkong	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	D.L. Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
..	..	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Uenau	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Tanai	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	D.L. Amoy via Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
..	..	D.L. Hongkong	Mexico maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.
..	..	D.L. Hongkong and Canton	Sunhu	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	D.L. Hongkong	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 3	9.0	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
4	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
4	D.L.	Tsingtao, Dainy	Wosang	Br.	H. & S.
6	10.0	Dainy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
6	10.0	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengkang	Br.	B. & S.
7	9.0	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
9	11.0	Tsingtao and Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 3	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S. Co.
..	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
..	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	M.N.	do	Tientsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
..	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
..	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	M.N.	do	Taiwan maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
..	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
..	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	M.N.	do	Neankin	Br.	B. & S.
..	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
..	M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
..	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 2	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2863	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Mar 2	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2141	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NSCW
Mar 2	Foochow	Hsin Peking	1297	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Mar 2	Tsingtao	Ono maru	557	Jap.	S.M.R.	MTW
Mar 2	Japan	Rokusan maru	1943	Jap.	M.B.K.	NSCW
Mar 2	Tientsin	Tientsin	1222	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Mar 2	Tientsin	Fengtien	1075	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Mar 2	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N.S. Co.	NSCW

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Mar 2	Ningpo via Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	Hankow etc.	Tatoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	Takao via Foochow, Keelung	Keelung maru	963	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	Tsingtao and Dainy	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S.M.R.
..	Swatow & Hongkong	Hoiho	800	Br.	B. & S.
..	Dainy	Ningpo	1228	Br.	B. & S.
..	Tientsin	Hsinning	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	Hankow etc.	Kiangwan	2104	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2863	Br.	B. & S.
..	do	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

## Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
SP	Jan. 30	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am. cru.	3213	10	314	Fewell
SP	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am. cru.	190	2	47	Carter
SP	Feb. 11	Cruise	Quincy	Am. g-b.	350	6	23	Lottin
SP	Feb. 11	Cruise	SAR	Am. g-b.	241	6	23	Kline
SP	Feb. 12	Cruise	Villalobos	Am. g-b.	1892	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are included in this list, being dismantled.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Poyang, Capt. Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, March 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha. No 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain T. Honji, will be despatched from the pootung N.Y.K. Wharf on Monday, March 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha. No 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Luenho, 2,388 tons, Captain Jackson will leave on Monday, the 5th instant, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Suwo, 2,671 tons, Captain Seller, will leave on Tuesday, the 6th instant, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Luenyi, Capt. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Hutchow, Capt. Hooker, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, March 4, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, the 5th inst., at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Chenan, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, March 6, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Fengtien, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, March 4, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Shengkang, Captain Watt, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 6, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, March 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, March 9. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday. The L.C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.  
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

\*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shundien and Shengkang.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents, 21-23 French Bund.  
Freight: Telephone No. 77.  
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers  
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"  
14,000 tons each  
TO SAN FRANCISCO  
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

## THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong. To San Francisco

S.S. "Venezuela"	Mar. 4
S.S. "Ecuador"	Mar. 12
S.S. "Colombia"	Apr. 6

(Subject to change)

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to  
B. C. HAILE ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.  
Special representative. Agents.  
1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building) Shanghai.  
Telephone 5056.

## Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:  
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albion	3769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Feb 25	Japan	Antiochus	5806	Br.	J.M. & Co.	81W
Aug 4	Hongkong	Sobornia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 8	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	St. D. & Co	USA
Feb 28	Japan	Endress of Japan	5940	Br.	C. P. O. S.	Woosung
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10P
Jan 12	Hongkong	Giampetret	4696	Br.	Glen Line	YTIDW
Feb 22	Japan	Hirano maru	4865	Jap.	N. Y. K.	BII
Feb 28	do	Hunglee	612	Chi.	Tuck Wo	WTW
Feb 28	do	Kinling	2513	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D
May 25	Hankow	Kiangyung	3012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	Int. D
Feb 24	Japan	Kaiko maru	957	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Feb 27	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Mar 1	Wenchow	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
July 16	Hankow	Meldan	1683	Ger.	Melchers	NGLBd
July 30	Hankow	Melcher	1483	Ger.	Melcher	NGLB1
Feb 22	Hankow	Meian	2211	Am.	S. O. O. Co.	SOCW
Feb 28	Ja. an	Nigata maru	2154	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Mar 1	Hankow	Nanyang maru	968	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
Feb 28	Hongkong	Penang maru	3604	Jap.	N.Y.K.	BII
Feb 25	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9P
July 30	Tsingtao	Siklan	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9P
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	RIX
Feb 26	Calcutta	Shanthia	3793	Br.	D. S. & Co.	8FW
Feb 25	Amoy	Tijmanoeck	3510	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.	8FW
Feb 21	Japan	Taishun	1612	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KMAW

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Tientsin for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The L.C. s.s. Suwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Penyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The L.C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The L.C. s.s. Esang left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Chikugo Maru, with mails, left Nagasaki for Shanghai yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. Wharf tomorrow, at about 7 a.m. She will be despatched for Nagasaki on Tuesday, March 6.

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES  
LIMITED

## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days	Shanghai to Montreal 19 days
Shanghai to Chicago 18 days	Shanghai to New York 19½ days

## EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA







## Auctions

Drapery & Linen Auction  
W. FUNDER & CO.

Favoured with instructions, will sell at their Salesrooms  
111 and 113 Szechuen Road  
On Monday & Tuesday, 5 & 6 March  
Commencing each day at 10 a.m.  
and continuing at 2.30 p.m.

600 LOTS  
NEW SPRING and SUMMER  
Outfitting Goods and  
Household Linens

The goods, recently arrived, comprise: IRISH LINEN Table cloths and Serviettes; Sheetings, Sheets and Pillow cases; Bedspreads; Heavy Damask Tabling in 20 designs; Napery; Bath, Face, Huck, Pantry and Kitchen Towels; Bath Mats; Mosquito Netting; Towellings and Rollers; Swiss Lace Curtains and Curtain Muslins, etc.

New Season's Dress Fabrics; White Voiles, Serges, White Plaques; Check Stuffs, Fancy Zephyrs  
And

Swiss embroidered Voile and Muslin Robe-Lengths; Dainty Lingerie and Underclothing; Vests and Bodices; Pure Silk Stockings, White Lawns, Longcloths, Nainsooks, Cellular Cloth, Lisle Hose, Shoes; Raincoats for Ladies, Gents, Girls and Boys.

Also  
Gentlemen's Shirts, Collars, Pyjamas, Shoes, Socks in Pure Silk, Art Silk and French Lisle; Spring and Summer Underwear; Belts, Braces, etc.  
Children's Goods such as: Underwear, Sox, Stockings, Shoes, Sandals, Dresses, Pinafors, Sailor Suits, Tunics, Jersey Suits, Coat Sweaters, Lingerie, Underclothing, etc.

On view Saturday and ALL DAY  
Sunday, the 3rd and 4th  
March, 1917.

Catalogues on the premises. 12882

The Shanghai and Hongkew  
Wharf Co., Ltd.

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents on Saturday, the 10th March, 1917, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Statement of Accounts and Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd to 10th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.  
General Agents,  
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.  
Shanghai, 17th February, 1917. 12805

## NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice:

That a Public Meeting of Rate-payers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, March 21, 1917, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1916, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Rate-payers.

Shanghai, February 28, 1917.  
D. SIFFERT,  
Consul-General for Belgium.  
T. RAASCHOU,  
Consul-General for Denmark.  
M. HARADA,  
Acting Consul-General for Japan.  
L. H. FRASER,  
H. B. Majesty's Consul-General.  
V. GRODSE,  
Consul-General for Russia.  
J. E. HULTMAN,  
Consul-General for Sweden.  
K. BERNAUER,  
Consul-General for Austria-Hungary.  
H. KNIPPING,  
Consul-General for Germany.  
G. DE BLANCK,  
Consul-General for Cuba.  
THOMAS SAMMONS,  
Consul-General for U.S. of America.

DE REUS,  
Consul-General for the Netherlands.  
G. DE ROSSI,  
Consul-General for Italy.  
JORGENSEN,  
Consul-General for Norway.  
JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,  
Consul-General for Portugal.  
EMILE NAGGIAR,  
Acting Consul-General for France.  
JULIO PALENCIA,  
Consul for Spain.  
EUGO REISS,  
Consul for Brazil.

12894

Business and Official  
- - - Notices - - -

## BILL SMITH

Bill Smith once at  
dinner in a white  
coat.

For the boy let his  
queue scrape across  
Billy's head.

The boy said:  
"Maskee, my can  
washee queue."

So Bill drank his  
Crawford's; what else  
could he do?

CRAWFORD'S  
"SPECIAL RESERVE"  
IS SMOOTH.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

## NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijnsch-en  
Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1 Yuenming-yuen Road, on Wednesday, the 28th March, 1917, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors  
GEORGE McBAIN.  
General Agent.  
Shanghai, 27th February, 1917. 12898

## NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijnsch-en  
Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 28th April, 1917.

By Order of the Directors  
GEORGE McBAIN.  
General Agent.  
Shanghai, 27th February, 1917. 12899

## JUST ARRIVED

Large Stock of  
ODOL  
Manufactured in U. S. A.  
Wholesale and retail  
CHYO & CO.,  
134 Szechuen Rd.  
12895

## THE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Re-Engagement  
of  
The Misses AILEEN  
and DORIS WOODS

## THE "I-T-Y" TWINS

## FAREWELL APPEARANCE

On  
Tonight March 3rd

in the  
BALL ROOM

at 11 p.m.

Dancing as usual from 10 p.m.

and After Midnight. Tickets of

admission \$1.00 each. 12894

ZUNG LEE &amp; SONS, (W. Z. Zee &amp; Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

## HARDWARE AND METALS

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

## SPRING OVERCOATS and TOP COATS

New American Styles

Early Spring Styles in Business and Sack Suits

Thom Shing, Tailor

G19 Tiendong Road, near Broadway.

## KNAPP &amp; BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

## AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

When you think

of

EXPANDING YOUR  
BUSINESS,

Think of

WIDLER & CO.,

Chungking, West  
China.

Shanghai Native Bankers'  
Association

(上海銀業公會)

Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building,  
North Honan Road

The above Association has been established by the Bankers of Southern and Northern Markets of Shanghai, and a president and sub-president have been elected for dealing with the business of the Association. The Association has been registered with the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Native Court. The public is hereby notified of the same.  
Shanghai, February 26, 1917. 12874 M 4

## Just Arrived

FRESH  
MAYROSE BUTTER

Shanghai General Store  
No. 5 BROADWAY

## NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the name of this Company has been changed from Andrews, von Fischer & George to Andrews & George.

ANDREWS & GEORGE.  
ALFRED BLACK,  
General Manager. 12913

## NOTICE

IT is hereby notified that I have this day established myself as a Stock and Sharebroker, carrying on business at this address, under the name and style of W. G. WORCESTER & CO.

W. G. WORCESTER.

No. 1 The Bund.

Shanghai, March 1st, 1917. 12912

## Kiangnan Poultry Farm

Guaranteed fresh Plymouth Rock and Leghorn Eggs, \$1.00 for 35, or 35 cents per dozen. Native chicken, for the table, 23 cents per lb.

Native chicken eggs, \$1.00 for 50, or 25 cents per doz.  
Also Geese and Ducks for sale.  
Our poultry are fed with beef, fish, grain and all kinds of green vegetables. The runs and houses are clean, well-ventilated and free from odor.

Send your order to the Farm, at Chung Hsin Road, Chapai (just opposite the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Station), or buy from us at the Hongkew Market from 5.30 to 11 a.m.

## NOTICE

MR. F. G. BOULON is no longer connected with the business of this Company.

The American Trading Co.

12939

## NOTICE

Mr. H. D. Fuller is no more connected with the business of this firm.

(Signed) Star Garage Co.

12931

## For Sale or to Let from 1st May

No. 50 Route Doumer—modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, standing well back from the Road, containing: Hall-Billiard room, three entertaining rooms, seven bedrooms, five bathrooms and Boxroom, Garage, stabling for four horses, well developed grounds, tennis lawn courts (four), croquet-lawn-rosary. Altogether about 20 mows of land.

For inspection apply to:  
Stirling Fessenden  
3 Hongkong Road. 12942

The Shanghai Land Investment  
Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 2 Jinkee Road, on Wednesday, the 14th day of March, 1917, at 3.30 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to the 14th day of March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.  
Agents.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1917. 12893

Shanghai Amateur  
Baseball Club.

NOTICE: A general meeting for the election of officers to serve during the season of 1917 and to transact other general business pertaining to the club will be held at the Palace Hotel (Banquet Hall), next Monday, March 5, at 5.15 p.m.

12932

## LOST

LOST. On the 26th day of the 1st moon, a bill of lading for 21 packages of raw varnish (1,260 cabbies), marked K. K., shipped from Hankow to Shanghai by s.s. Kianghwa, trip No. 2, has been lost.

The public are hereby warned against negotiating the said bill, as it has been declared null and void and a new bill obtained.

Chow Sing Nee Varnish Store.

周錦榮漆棧告白

12911

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

## APARTMENTS

## WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

9408

## Nos. 8 &amp; 11 Quinsan Gardens

No. 8, a large room, 2 small rooms and bathroom. Suitable for a small family with board. Vacant 1st March.

TO LET: Nicely furnished room, suitable for married couple, bachelor, or friends. Quiet home and moderate terms. 12a Quinsan Gardens.

TO LET: well-furnished rooms, with bathroom and verandah. Terms moderate. Apply to 17 Quinsan Gardens.

TO LET, one pleasant cool bedroom, facing south, central and near Bund; also one cheerful small room. Excellent board and attendance. Phone and lift. Very moderate terms. Apply to Box 161, THE CHINA PRESS. 12924 M 4

CONNAUGHT HOUSE (3 Minghong Road), telephone 2650, central, comfortable furnished rooms, with or without board. Terms moderate. 12866 T. F.

TO LET, two very large rooms, bathroom and verandah attached. With or without board. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road. 12822 M 7

TO LET, two well-furnished flats, piano, free taxes, lights, water, quiet locality. Only neutrals need apply. 8 Ward Road. 12887 M 8

## MISCELLANEOUS

PRIVATE FAMILY (Ally) can accommodate a few table boarders. Very Central. Apply to Box 136, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F.

## APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, unfurnished flat in Hongkew. State lowest terms and particulars to Box 158, THE CHINA PRESS. 12914 M 3

## DANCING

WANTED, lessons in dancing, thrice weekly. State monthly terms. Apply to Box 168, THE CHINA PRESS. 12943 M 4

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, a second-hand phaeton-victoria, with red rubber tyres, in good condition, for Tls. 100 only. New would cost Tls. 450. Apply to Box 166, THE CHINA PRESS. 12936 M 3

FORD, 1917 hood, 5-seater, good condition, for sale cheap, Tls. 850. Apply to Box 165, THE CHINA PRESS. 12934 M 6

WANTED. Motor-cycle, with or without side-car. Must be in good condition and cheap. Apply to Box 163, THE CHINA PRESS. 12930 M 4

WANTED, Ford motor-car. Must be in good running order and cheap, with all accessories complete. Answer to M-87 Minghong Road, Reynold and Norton. No motor-car company need apply. 12915 M 3

## SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by young lady, experienced stenographer and typist, with knowledge of general office work. Please apply to Box 155, THE CHINA PRESS. 12904 M 7

ENERGETIC young man, at present in outport, desires position in Shanghai. 5 years' experience in a large firm. Good knowledge of bookkeeping, accurate and quick at figures. Salary expected \$125. Apply to Box 146, THE CHINA PRESS. 12884 M 3

WANTED, position as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper by a Chinese. Many years' experience in Shanghai. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F.

## SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, Competent artesian water well-driller, who can operate rig. Apply to Box 153, THE CHINA PRESS. 12902 M 4

WANTED. A nursery governess to take charge of two children (neutral). A good position guaranteed to a competent person. Knowledge of French desirable. Apply to Box 159, THE CHINA PRESS. 12917 M 3

NURSE WANTED, to look after one child; capable, experienced; good salary. Apply to Box 149, THE CHINA PRESS. 12889 M 3

## EDUCATIONAL

SUNLIGHT TENG wishes to teach Mandarin or Shanghai dialect from 8-9 or 9-10 a.m. Address 125 Cunningham Road, Shanghai. 12935 M 6

AN efficient teacher of mathematics wishes to have some private students in the afternoon. Please apply to Box 167, THE CHINA PRESS. 12937 M 6

SHORTHAND class for Chinese gentlemen. Lady will start class if at least ten pupils can be obtained. \$4.00 per month, lessons twice a week, an hour each lesson. Apply to Box 157, THE CHINA PRESS. 12914 M 8

ENGLISH LADY teacher would be glad to hear of some Japanese ladies and gentlemen, who would care to study English. Conversation lessons taught, terms moderate. Apply to Box 152, THE CHINA PRESS. 12901 M 8